



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

***A Portrait of Population* MANIPUR**

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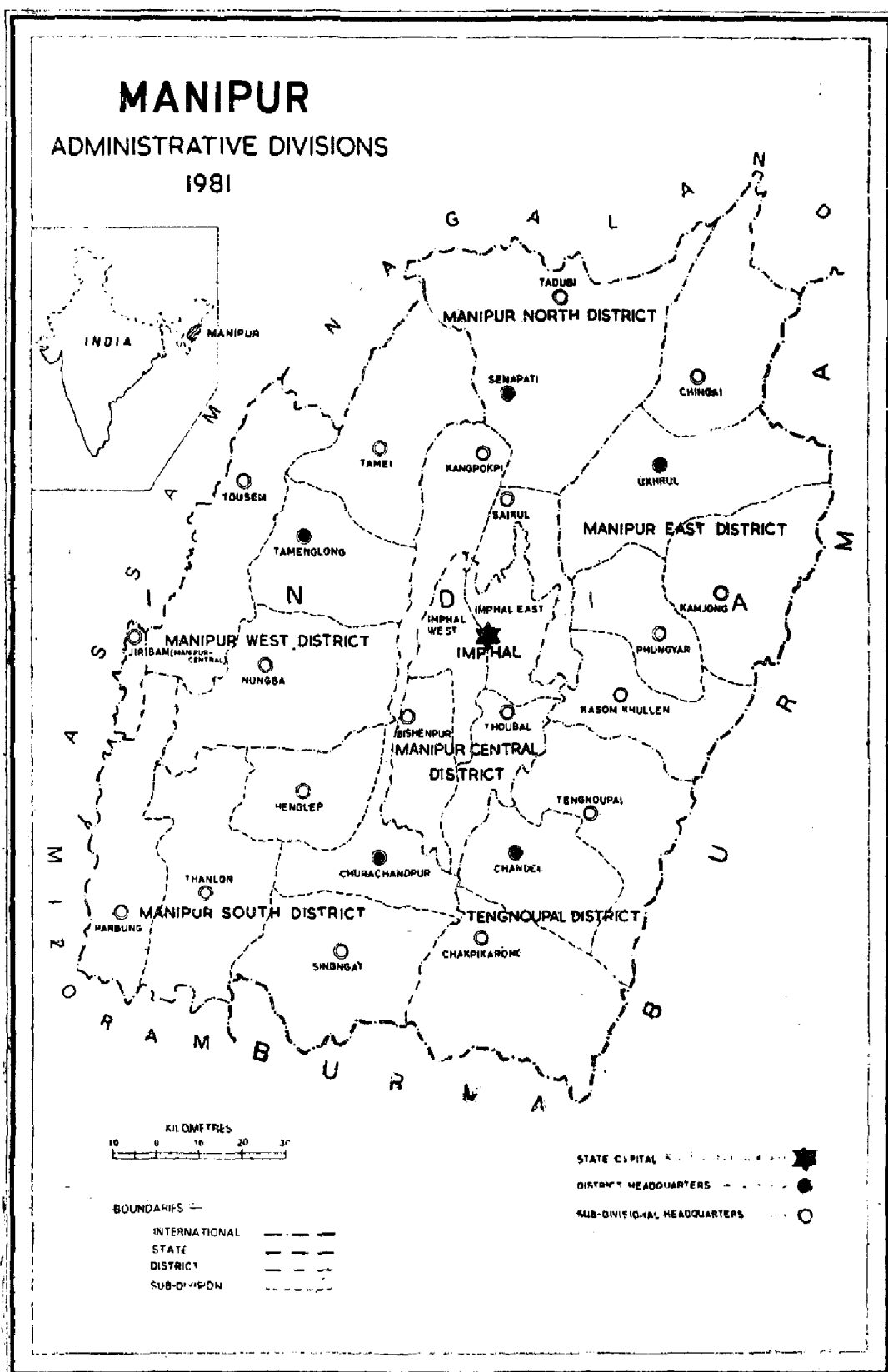
Edited by : Shri B. Satyanarayana, Deputy Director

**DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
MANIPUR**

MANIPUR

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

1981



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Survey General of India
 The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve
 nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

COVER PAGE ILLUSTRATION

A scene from Manipuri Lai Haraoba Festival

(Photograph : Dr. K. B. Singh)

FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades, the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census, constitute, verily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census, was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrik W. Van Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

(ii)

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

NEW DELHI

July 4, 1988.

VIJAY S. VERMA

Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume "A Portrait of Population" has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General & Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each State/UT at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication, it has been desired by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India, to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri R. K. Birendra Singh, under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out, deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the Organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India, associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

(iv)

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Asstt. Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustogi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Asstt. Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up.

I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication, particularly Dr. K. B. Singh, Asstt. Director (T) who has done his best to prepare the write-up. The tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by him. The charts, diagrams, maps, etc. were prepared by Md. Ajmal Khan, H.P.M.O. The brunt of typing the manuscript and the tables fell on the shoulders of S/Shri Kamini Kumar Singh, Sr. Stenographer and Ng. Kumar Singh, Jr. Stenographer. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave an unstinted co-operation in this venture.

PLACE : IMPHAL

Date : 9-8-1988

B. SATYANARAYANA,

Deputy Director

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY

It is for the first time in the history of Indian Census that a popular version of the census report called "A Portrait of Population" was brought out as a part of the 1971 census reporting programme presenting to the lay reader the basic demographic features as revealed by the 1971 census. In the present publication similar exercise is done by presenting 1981 census data.

The term "population census" means an official enumeration of all the people in a country or any of its sub-divisions at a given point of time. The word "census" is derived from the Latin word "*censere*" meaning "to assess" or "to rate". Population census is defined by the United Nations as the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data prevailing at a specified time or times to all persons in a country or delimited territory. The first complete census of population on a uniform basis throughout India was conducted in 1881. Manipur was covered in this 1881 census. Owing to outbreak of war against the British, there was no census in Manipur in 1891. Manipur became a princely state under British rule and from 1901 onwards there had been a regular census in the state.

The utility of a population census is mostly felt in the following spheres :

(i) **Administration and policy :** The population census is the primary source of basic national population data required for administrative purposes. Delimitation of constituencies, both for the Lok Sabha and the State Legislatures is made on the basis of the latest census figures. The reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population is determined on the basis of the data collected at the census. Employment policies, manpower programmes, migration, housing, education, public health, social welfare and many other aspects of economic and social planning need accurate information about the characteristics of our population that are collected during a census.

(ii) **Research** : The composition, distribution and growth of population, the changing patterns of rural-urban concentration, the development of urbanised areas, the geographical distribution of population according to occupation and education, sex and age, and other social and economic characteristics of population are of great interest for the researcher. Businessmen and industrialists also need these data for their use.

(iii) **Other uses** : Frames for sample surveys, projections for regional and sectoral planning, civil registration, fertility and vital statistics are other areas where census information finds wide use.

How Census is organised :

The population census, one of the most extensive and complicated statistical operations, needs careful planning. The preparatory work includes enactment or modification of census legislation, creation of administrative organisations, demarcation of administrative units, house-numbering and houselisting, formulation and pre-testing of census questionnaires, tabulation programme, method of enumeration and plans for data processing. Training of census personnel is a massive operation and has to be tackled separately. The house-numbering and houselisting operation is a nationwide field exercise and requires very careful attention and control.

The operational unit of population enumeration is a household. A household is a group of persons commonly living together and partaking food from the same kitchen. A household may be occupying an entire house or part of a house. Every house and household is listed for the purpose of census much in advance. Most areas do not have house-numbering and the census organisation prepares up-to-date lay-out plans and ascertains that the houses and households are numbered and listed. Notional maps of each village and town are prepared on which every house is shown. The house-listing and house-numbering operations provide a rough estimate of the size of population.

For the enumeration in Manipur at the 1981 census, one enumerator's block covered upto 600 persons in the urban and hill areas and upto 750 persons in the rural areas. On an average 150 households in a rural block and 120 households in a urban block were covered by one enumerator. Census questionnaires were evolved by the Census Commissioner's Office after consulting the various departments of the government and

census data users. At the 1981 census three main schedules were canvassed. These were (i) Houselist, (ii) Household Schedule and (iii) Individual slip.

After the completion of house-numbering of the houses in each block, the census enumerator filled up the houselists which gave the number of persons living in the household by sex, the purpose for which census house is used, and whether there is any physically handicapped person in the household and if so, the type of disability one suffers from. The Household Schedule is divided into two parts : (a) Part I—Households Particulars and Part II—Population Record. The items included in Part I are the religion of the head of the household, language mainly spoken in the household, facilities available to the household like drinking water supply, electricity, toilet (for urban areas only), number of married couples usually living in the household. Part I also gives information on Scheduled Castes/Tribes, whether the household lives in owned house, the predominant construction materials of wall, roof and floor the number of living rooms, cultivated land of the household, if any, and if rented, the name of tenancy etc. Part II—Population Record gives a consolidated picture of members of each household by sex, age, marital status, caste, tribe, literacy and also information on workers and non-workers. Thus it affords a check to ensure that the Individual Slips in respect of all the eligible persons are filled up.

The Individual Slip is the main schedule which is universally canvassed for every individual. A copy of the Individual Slip canvassed at the 1981 Census is given as Annexure I. The Individual Slip is divided into two parts, viz. Universal and Sample. In other states the sample items were canvassed in the selected 20 percent enumeration blocks while the universal items were canvassed on cent per cent basis. But in the case of Manipur both the Universal and Sample items were canvassed cent per cent. The universal items contain 16 questions covering demographic, social and economic data of every individual. The information relates to relationship to head of household, age, sex, marital status, mother-tongue, religion, whether Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, literacy and educational attainment, whether worker or non-worker, particulars of main activity if worker and marginal worker. The sample items consist of 6 questions probing into a person's place of birth (rural or urban), place of last residence if migrated, reasons for migration, duration of residence at the place of enumeration. For assessing the fertility of ever married woman, questions are put on age at marriage,

number of children ever born alive. For currently married women, question is also put on child born alive during last one year.

Besides the above three schedules, two more schedules were also canvassed. These were the Enterprise List (Economic Census) and the Degree Holders and Technical Personnel schedule. The Enterprise List was canvassed on behalf of the Central Statistical Organisation at the houselisting stage. The Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Schedule which was canvassed during the enumeration sought information on educational attainment of the respondents, their occupation, whether they have visited any foreign country etc. This schedule was finalised by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The census enumeration is carried out by the "canvasser" method wherein the enumerator approaches every household and fills up the schedule after ascertaining the particulars from the head of the household or other knowledgeable persons in the household. The reference date of the 1981 Census was the sunrise of March 1, 1981. The enumeration period was spread from February 9 to February 28. All persons normally residing and available in the household including visitors, not enumerated elsewhere during the reference period, were enumerated. The persons on boats, trains or buses over long journeys and the houseless population were enumerated on the night of February 28, 1981. To bring the data uptodate, a revisional round of five days i.e. from March 1, 1981 to March 5, 1981, was undertaken by the enumerators. The revision is carried out by enumerating the births that occurred after the last visit of the enumerator to the household but upto the census reference point of time, and also of visitors who had arrived later and who were not likely to have been enumerated elsewhere. The entries relating to deaths that might have occurred during the enumeration period are cancelled.

The whole territory of Manipur State was divided into 26 charges, one for Imphal Municipality and the remaining 25 for the 25 sub-divisions. At the State level, the Director of Census Operations exercised control and supervision. For the Imphal Municipal Area the Executive Officer was appointed as the Principal Census Officer. Similarly all the Deputy Commissioners were also appointed as the Principal Census Officers in respect of their districts. The Planning and Development Officer of each district was appointed the District Census Officer while the District Statistical Officer was appointed Additional

District Census Officer in each district. The sub-divisional Officers/Block Development Officers were appointed Census Officers in respect of their sub-divisions/blocks.

The Census is a massive administrative operation and is the product of one of the greatest centre-state cooperative ventures. Its success is a tribute to the willing co-operation of every citizen and the army of honorary workers in this national task.

This book contains the basic data of the population census of Manipur State such as population size and its distribution, growth rate of population, rural-urban composition of population, sex-ratio, literacy, population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and broad economic activity of the population as revealed by the 1981 Census. More detailed statistics are available in the vast census literature being published under the publication programme of the 1981 Census. These publications are listed in Annexure II.

CHAPTER 2

HOW MANY ARE WE ?

The population of Manipur according to the 1981 Census is a little less than one and a half million only whereas the population of our country is 685 millions in round figures. In terms of percentage the population of Manipur is 0.21% of the total population of India. In 1980, the population of the world was estimated at 4453 millions or about seven times the population of India. Thus, out of every seven persons in the world, one is an Indian. In the case of Manipur, out of every 482 Indians one is from Manipur.

If you look at the map of India you will find that Manipur is a small state nestled in between Assam and Burma. It is, therefore, unfair to compare the population of Manipur with that of other big states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. If we rank all the Indian States in order of population sizes according to the 1981 census, Manipur occupies the nineteenth position. Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim come after Manipur. In the following table all the Indian states have been arranged according to their population sizes.

TABLE No. 2.1
Population of States and their rank

Rank	Name of State	Population
1.	Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013
2.	Bihar	69,914,734
3.	Maharashtra	62,784,171
4.	West Bengal	54,580,647
5.	Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673
6.	Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844
7.	Tamil Nadu	48,408,077
8.	Karnataka	37,135,714
9.	Rajasthan	34,261,862
10.	Gujarat	34,085,799
11.	Orissa	26,370,271
2.	Kerala	25,453,680

TABLE No. 2.1—*Concluded.*

Rank	Name of State	Population
13.	Assam*	19,896,843
14.	Punjab	16,788,915
15.	Haryana	12,922,618
16.	Jammu & Kashmir**	5,987,389
17.	Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818
18.	Tripura	2,053,058
19.	Manipur	1,420,953
20.	Meghalaya	1,335,319
21.	Nagaland	774,930
22.	Sikkim	316,385

*Includes projected figures of Assam where census could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

**The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

There are some small countries in the world whose population is even less than the population of Manipur. Countries like Mauritius, Congo (Brazzaville), Guyana, Trinidad, Tobago and Sychelles have population less than that of Manipur.

The area of Manipur is predominantly hilly. The total area of the State is 22,327 sq. km. Out of this, about 20,089 sq.km. comprise the hilly region. You may now imagine the concentration of the state's population in different regions of the districts. The state has been divided into six districts viz., Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Tengnoupal, Manipur Central and Manipur East. Except Manipur Central, the remaining five districts are predominantly hilly areas. Manipur Central district comprises the plain or the central valley of the state and naturally the bulk of the population of the state is found in Manipur Central District. The distribution of the population in the districts is given in the following table :

TABLE No. 2.2

District-wise population at 1981 and Ranking during 1951—1981

Name of district	Population	Ranking during 1951—1981			
		1951	1961	1971	1981
Manipur Central	929,077	1	1	1	1
Manipur North	155,421	2	2	2	2
Manipur South	134,776	3	3	3	3
Manipur East	82,946	4	4	4	4
Manipur West	62,289	5	5	5	5
Tengnoupal	56,444	6	6	6	6

Manipur Central is at the top and Tengnoupal at the bottom. The ranking of the six districts of Manipur remained the same in all the four censuses of 1981, 1971, 1961 and 1951. Manipur Central comprises the thickly populated fertile valley of Manipur. Therefore, for many years to come it would remain the most populous district of the state unless the district gets divided for jurisdictional changes.

Average population of Districts in Manipur and other States.

As you know, Manipur is a small State and the total population is less than the population of a number of districts of other big states of India. Therefore, Manipur does not fare well when we compare the average district population sizes of all the states of India. Table No. 2.3 shows the average population of district in the States and their ranking.

TABLE No. 2.3

Average population of a district in Different states with ranking

Rank in 1981	State	Average population size of a district
1	West Bengal	3,411,290
2	Tamil Nadu	3,025,505
3	Maharashtra	2,414,776
4	Andhra Pradesh	2,328,247
5	Bihar	2,255,314
6	Kerala	2,121,140
7	Orissa	2,028,482
8	Uttar Pradesh	1,979,679
9	Karnataka	1,954,511
10	Gujarat	1,793,989
11	Punjab	1,399,076
12	Rajasthan	1,317,764
13	Madhya Pradesh	1,159,530
14	Haryana	1,076,885
15	Tripura	684,353
16	Jammu & Kashmir	427,671
17	Himachal Pradesh	356,735
18	Meghalaya	267,164
19	Manipur	236,826
20	Nagaland	110,704
21	Sikkim	79,096

Note : Figure for Assam cannot be given as there was no census of the state in 1981.

It will be seen that Manipur Central District only has a population much above the average district population of the state. The remaining five districts have a population far below the average district population of the state.

Let us now examine the distribution of population in all the sub-divisions in the districts. The following table presents the population of 1981 Census in all the sub-divisions of the State.

TABLE No. 2.4

Population distribution in sub-divisions of Different Districts at 1981 census

Name of District	Name of Sub-division	Population
Manipur North .	Mao-Maram	64,525
	Sadar Hills West	57,736
	Sadar Hills East	33,160
Manipur West .	Tamenglong North	10,469
	Tamenglong West	13,335
	Tamenglong	19,259
	Nungba	19,226
Manipur South .	Tipaimukh	21,176
	Thanlon	17,939
	Churachandpur North	16,732
	Churachandpur	63,993
	Singnat	14,936
Tengnoupal .	Tengnoupal	25,666
	Chandel	15,048
	Chakpikarong	15,730
Manipur Central .	Imphal East	228,728
	Imphal West	300,781
	Bishenpur	141,150
	Thoubal	231,781
	Jiribam	26,637
Manipur East .	Ukhrul North	15,377
	Ukhrul Central	42,105
	Phungyar Phaisat	9,865
	Kamjong Chassad	9,635
	Ukhrul South	5,964

There are 25 subdivisions in Manipur. Imphal West is the most populous subdivision while Ukhrul South is the least populous one. Imphal West, Imphal East, Bishenpur and Thoubal are purely plain and the population in each is more than one lakh, while the remaining subdivisions are either entirely hilly or more of hills and less of plains and the population in these subdivisions ranges from 5,964 persons at the lowest to 64,525 persons at the highest. Three hilly subdivisions have a population of less than ten thousand persons each.

Area of the Districts

Let us now look at the area covered by the districts of Manipur. Manipur Central district which has the highest population among the districts has the smallest area. The total area of Manipur Central district is 2,238 sq. km. All the remaining five districts of Manipur have an area above three thousand sq. km. In the following table the districts of Manipur are arranged according to their ranks in area.

TABLE No. 2.5
Area Covered by different districts in Manipur

Rank in 1981	Name of District	Area in Sq. km.
1	Manipur North	4570
2	Manipur East	4544
3	Manipur West.	4391
4	Tengnoupal	3313
5	Manipur South	3271
6	Manipur Central	2238

Density of population

We have often seen that some areas are comparatively more thickly populated than the others. Thus the number of persons living in the same size of land area varies from place to place. In the language of the Census, this land people ratio is called the density of population. Manipur has a population of 1,420,953 with an area of 22,327 sq. km. giving the state average density of population at 64 persons per square kilometre.

The density of population varies from state to state in our country. The density of population for our country as a whole is 216 persons per sq. km. at the 1981 census. Among the

Indian states, Kerala and West Bengal recorded density above 600 persons per sq. km. at the 1981 census. In four states viz., Bihar, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh the density is above 300 persons per sq. km. The density in fourteen states is below the country's average. The following table may be seen in which the ranking of the states has been shown with reference to the density in each state.

TABLE No. 2-6
Density of Population at 1981 Census for Different States

Rank in 1981	India/State	Population per Sq.km.
1	2	3
	INDIA*	216
1	Kerala	655
2	West Bengal	615
3	Bihar	402
4	Uttar Pradesh	377
5	Tamil Nadu	372
6	Punjab	333
7	Haryana	292
8	Assam**	254
9	Maharashtra	204
10	Tripura	196
11	Andhra Pradesh	195
12	Karnataka	194
13	Gujarat	174
14	Orissa	169
15	Madhya Pradesh	118
16	Rajasthan	100
17	Himachal Pradesh	77
18	Manipur	64
19	Meghalaya	60
20	Jammu & Kashmir***	59
21	Nagaland	47
22	Sikkim	45

*Includes projected figures of Assam where census could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

**Projected figures for 1981.

***Excludes population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

Manipur has shown a rise in the density of population since 1901. In 1901 the density of population per sq. km. was 13 persons whereas in 1981 the density has risen up to 64 persons per sq. km. The population density of Manipur per sq. km. in the censuses from 1901 to 1981 is shown below :

Year	Density
1901.	13
1911.	16
1921.	17
1931.	20
1941.	23
1951.	26
1961.	35
1971.	48
1981.	64

You will find from the above that the density of population of Manipur has been on the increase since 1901 census. The increase in density has been steady and gradual and in 1951 the density was double of that in 1901. But we have noticed an accelerated rate of increase in density from 1961 and in 1981 the density reached 64 persons per sq. km. which is almost five times of that of 1901.

Density in Districts and Subdivisions

Let us now study the density figures in the districts. At the 1981 census no area figures of the sub-divisions are available and accordingly the density of population in the sub-divisions has not been shown.

District	Density per sq. km.
Manipur North	48
Manipur West	14
Manipur South	29
Tengnoupal	17
Manipur Central	415
Manipur East	18

It will be seen from the above that except in Manipur Central district, the density of population in the remaining districts is below 50 persons per sq. km. The lowest density is recorded in Manipur West District with only 14 persons per sq. km. It may be noted here that all the five districts namely Manipur

North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Tengnoupal and Manipur East are entirely hilly regions with highly inadequate transport and communication system till today. The highest density of population (415 persons per sq. km.) is recorded in Manipur Central District which comprises the entire fertile valley of Manipur.

Manipur, Central District is the home of Imphal city and a number of towns.

Residential houses, Households and Size of Household

Like food and clothing, house is a basic need of human beings. All of us require houses to protect ourselves from the heat of the sun, rains, winds etc. Due to cultural and socio-economic factors, the types of houses, the materials of the walls and the roofs, and even the shapes of the houses differ from place to place. Apart from counting the number of persons living in our country, the particulars of houses are also recorded at the census. The more detailed data on the houses collected at the 1981 Census has been presented in our report on housing. Before going into further details about the houses and the households, you may like to know the concepts of a house and a household used in the Census. At the 1981 Census a house is defined as a "building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both". In our census the term family is not put to use. Instead we use the term household and we collect data relating to them. According to the 1981 census definition "a household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so". here may be "one-member households; two-member households or multi-member households". The boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams, jails etc. are called "Institutional households."

We may now discuss briefly the number of occupied residential houses in Manipur and the number of households living therein. At the 1981 census, the total number of occupied residential houses in Manipur is 223,905 as against 177,535 at the 1971 census. The bulk of these occupied residential houses is found in the rural areas. The number of residential houses in the rural areas is 168,748 while the remaining 55,157 residential

houses are found in the urban areas of the state. In the following table the distribution of the occupied residential houses in the state and the districts and the average size of the households has been shown.

TABLE No. 2.7

Number of residential houses, households and average size of households

State/District	No. of houses	No. of households	Average size of households (1981)
MANIPUR	223,905	231,123	6.1
Manipur North	26,317	26,470	5.9
Manipur West	9,505	9,871	6.3
Manipur South	21,403	21,758	6.2
Tengnoupal	10,055	10,187	5.5
Manipur Central	142,706	148,795	6.2
Manipur East	13,919	14,042	5.9

The average size of the households in the state is 6.1. In 1971 the average size of the households in the state was 5.9 persons. The increase in the size of the households during the decennial period was nominal. In the districts, namely Manipur North, Manipur East and Tengnoupal, the average size of the households is less than 6 persons. In Manipur West, Manipur South and Manipur Central districts the average size of the households is slightly above 6 persons. It will also be seen that in all the districts, the number of households is more than the number of residential houses. This means that there are houses where more than one household are living. However, the disparity between the number of houses and household is not very striking. Out of the 231,123 households, 698 are institutional households and 36 are homeless households. The population in institutional households and homeless households are 11,714 and 128 persons respectively.

Average Village size

Manipur is predominantly rural. There are more than 2000 villages in this small state. At the 1981 census there are 2059 villages out of which 2035 villages are inhabited and the remaining 24 villages are uninhabited. The total rural areas of the

state at the 1981 census is 22,175.5 sq. km. and accordingly the average size of a village works out at 10.77 sq. km. The distribution of the average village sizes in the district is shown in the following table.

TABLE No. 2.8

Distribution of Villages and the average village size in the district

State/District	Rural Area in sq.km.	Total No. of villages	Average vil- lage size (in sq. km.)
MANIPUR	22,175.5	2,059	10.77
Manipur North	3,262	448	7.28
Manipur West	4,385.9	190	23.08
Manipur South	4,555.2	430	10.59
Tengnoupal	3,312	254	13.04
Manipur Central	2,121.4	512	4.14
Manipur East	4,539	225	20.17

The above table shows that in three districts, viz., Manipur North, Manipur South and Manipur Central the average size of the village is below the state average and in the remaining three districts (Manipur West, Tengnoupal and Manipur East) the average size is above the state average.

By "growth rate" we usually mean the rate at which the population of a given area is growing or increasing over a given period of time. The growth or change in the absolute number of people during a decade can be ascertained from the difference between the population figures given by the later and earlier censuses. Under normal circumstances, the increase in population is caused by the difference between the number of births and deaths. More births and less deaths means more population. Migration is another factor of population growth. The annual rate of increase of population in the advanced countries of the world is below 2 per cent. In countries like Japan, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., France and Denmark the annual growth rate of population is fairly low, i.e. either below 1 per cent or a little above 1.

Our country is undoubtedly one of the most populous countries in the world. In the following table you may see the growth of India's population from the Census of 1901 to the present census of 1981.

TABLE No. 2.9
Decadal growth of population of India 1901—1981

Year	Population	Population variation	Percentage variation
1901 . . .	238,396,327	..	..
1911 . . .	252,093,390	+13,697,063	+5.75
1921 . . .	251,321,213	—772,177	—0.31
1931 . . .	278,977,238	+ 27,656,025	+11.00
1941 . . .	318,660,580	+ 39,683,342	+14.22
1951 . . .	361,088,090	+ 42,420,485	+13.31
1961 . . .	439,234,771	+ 77,682,873	+21.51
1971 . . .	548,159,652	+108,924,881	+24.30
1981 . . .	685,184,692	+137,025,040	+25.00

You will find from the above that till 1921 the growth rate of population of our country was not remarkable. The population of India in 1921 was less than that in 1911. It is only from 1931 onwards that the population of the country has been showing a steady increase. The growth rate of Indian population from one census to the subsequent one was alarming. For instance, the increase of population from 1951 to 1961 was 78 million which is several million more than the total population of countries like Turkey, France, Italy, F.R. of Germany, Spain, U.K., Australia, Nigeria, U.A.R., Canada, Mexico and many others. The decade variation of population between 1961 and 1971 was 109 million and this is more than the total population of Japan (104 million) or Indonesia (96 million) or Pakistan (94 million) or Brazil (92 million). After the World War II and particularly after India's independence there has been remarkable improvement in the medical science, public health services and sanitary services. As a result of the above measures the death rate in the country has been greatly controlled and decreased thereby resulting in an increase in population. The death rate which was above 40 in 1901 went down to 14.7 for the decade 1971-1981 whereas the birth rate stood at 37.2 during the same period. In our country, except for certain areas migration is insignificant. So the migration factor does not contribute much to the growth of population.

Growth Rate of Population of Manipur

The growth rate of population of Manipur does not fit into the all-India pattern. The increase of population in 1911 over

that of 1901 was over 61 thousand persons or in terms of percentage variation, it was + 21.71. In 1921 Census, the decadal growth rate was only +10.92 per cent with a net increase of a little over 37 thousand. In each of the censuses of 1931, 1941 and 1951, the net increase of population was more than 60 thousand whereas in 1961 as well as in 1971 the net increase of population, was more than 2 lakhs. In terms of percentage decade variation, the growth rate in 1961 and 1971 was +35.04 and +37.53 respectively. The net increase of population from 1971 to 1981 was more than 3 lakhs and the decadal growth rate of population is 32.46. It will be noticed that there was gradual decline in the growth rate of population in the two censuses of 1941 and 1951, and from 1961 a sudden increase in growth rate of population was observed and that trend of growth continued in 1971 and 1981 censuses also. The fall in the growth rate of population in 1951 may be partly attributed to world War II. The details of the growth rates of population of Manipur are furnished in the following table.

TABLE No. 2.10
Decadal growth of population of Manipur
1901—1981

Year	Population	Decade variation	Percentage Decade variation
1901 . . .	284,465	..	..
1911 . . .	346,222	+ 61,757	+ 21.71
1921 . . .	384,016	+ 37,794	+ 10.92
1931 . . .	445,606	+ 61,590	+ 16.04
1941 . . .	512,069	+ 66,463	+ 14.92
1951 . . .	577,635	+ 65,566	+ 12.80
1961 . . .	780,037	+ 202,402	+ 35.04
1971 . . .	1,072,753	+ 292,716	+ 37.53
1981 . . .	1,420,953	+ 348,200	+ 32.46

CHAPTER 3

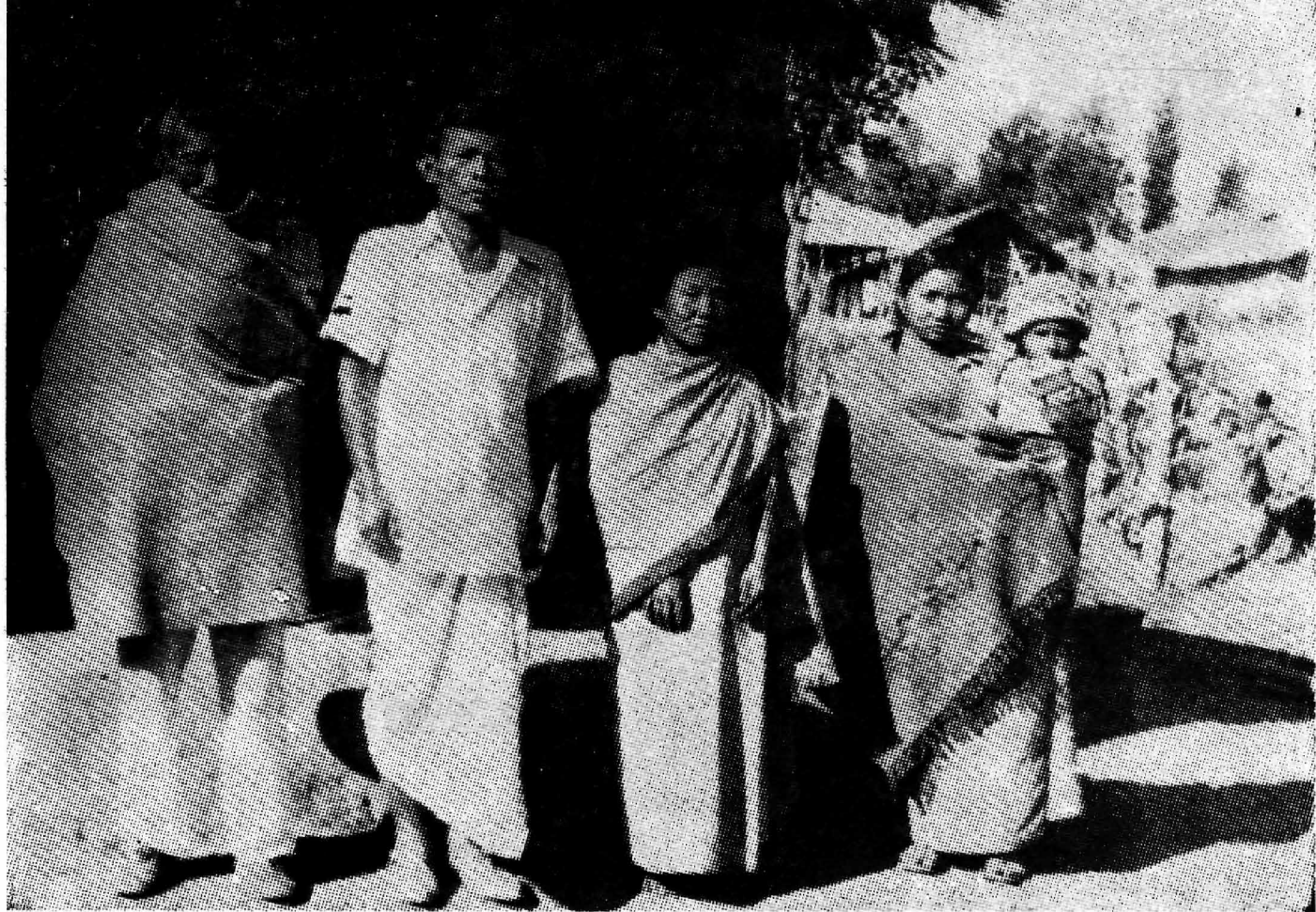
VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

Most of us know the difference between a town and a village. A village or town is recognised as the basic area of habitation. In the rural area the smallest area of habitation follows the limits of a revenue village that is recognised by the normal district administration. The revenue village need not necessarily be a single agglomeration of the habitations. But the revenue village has a definite surveyed boundary and each village is a separate administrative unit with separate village accounts. It may have one or more hamlets. There may be unsurveyed villages within forests etc.

For all demographic and sociological studies of population it is customary to bifurcate the same into rural and urban. In our country the rural population is extremely enormous. Almost 80 per cent of India's population live in the villages. Like the rest of the country the areas of Manipur are predominantly rural. The rural life of Manipur is still simple though the influence of the towns is increasingly felt. The rural area of Manipur covers 22,175.5 sq. km. or 99.3 per cent of the total area of the state and the total rural population is more than 73.5 per cent of the total population of the state. There are 2,059 villages in Manipur, out of which 2,035 villages are inhabited. In some villages the number of inhabitants is more than ten thousand persons whereas in others the number is less than two hundred only. In order to enable us to have a good idea of habitation by size-class, the inhabited villages have been classified under seven categories according to the population sizes in the villages. The number of villages in each size-class of population is given below :

Below 200 persons	938 villages
200—499	556 villages
500—999	264 villages
1,000—1,999	174 villages
2,000—4,999	90 villages
5,000—9,999	12 villages
10,000 & above	1 villages

It will be seen from the above that the highest number of villages is found in the first category where the population in



A group of Manipuri men and women



A tribal family

each village is less than 200 persons. Along with the increase in the population size in the village, the number of villages decreases. The number of villages having size of population 5,000—9,999 is 12 only and there is only one village with a population of 10,000 and above. Let us now look into the distribution of the villages in the districts with reference to the above noted seven categories of population sizes in the following table.

TABLE NO. 3.1
Distribution of Villages in the districts by population size

Population size	No. of villages in the districts					
	Mani- pur North	Mani- pur West	Mani- pur South	Teng- noupal	Mani- pur Central	Mani- pur East
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 200 . . .	256	89	255	169	64	96
200—499 . . .	108	71	126	74	101	76
500—999 . . .	45	25	30	9	120	35
1,000—1,999 . . .	21	4	15	2	120	12
2,000—4,999 . . .	6	1	2	..	79	2
5,000—9,999 . . .	2	..	..	..	10	..
10,000 & above . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Except Manipur Central district, the other five districts of Manipur form hilly region. The villages in these five hilly districts are thinly populated and a large majority of the villages in these districts have less than 200 persons each. With the increase of population in the village, its number also decreases. In Tengnoupal district there is not a single village with a population of 2,000 persons and above. In Manipur West, Manipur South and Manipur East, there is no village having a population of 5000 and more persons. It is only in Manipur Central district which is predominantly a plain area that villages representing all the seven categories of population sizes are found.

Let us now focus our attention to the towns or the urban areas. It is well known that towns serve as centres for the spread of knowledge, education and technology, and also influence the growth of socio-economic life of the areas around. In the present as well as the past censuses, the population of the

country has been divided into two broad categories viz. rural and urban. This is because, the rural and urban areas are the basic areas of habitation.

At the 1981 Census, a place was recognised as a town if it was either a Municipal Corporation area, or a Municipal area or under a Town Committee or a Notified Area Committee or a Cantonment Board. In the absence of any of these urban local bodies, the following criteria were adopted at the 1981 Census for treating a place as an urban area :—

- (i) A minimum population of 5000;
- (ii) A population of at least 400 persons per sq. km. (or one thousand persons per sq. mile); and
- (iii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity.

It may be pointed out here that at the 1981 census the males working on activities such as fishing, forestry, livestock, hunting, plantation etc. were treated as on par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion. In respect of some marginal cases, the Director of Census Operations, in consultation with the Registrar General, India, and the State Government, is given some discretion to classify an area as urban. In the light of the above, Loktak Hydro Electric Project area which possessed all the amenities of a modern town has been treated as a census town at the 1981 census. Thus at the 1981 census 32 places have been recognised as towns. Four of them are Municipalities, 27 are notified areas and one is a census town.

Comparison with other States

Till the census of 1971 Manipur was among the less urbanised states of India when its rural population was almost ten times the urban population. But at the 1981 census the number of towns rose to 32 with a total urban population of 375,460 persons which is about one fourth of the total population of the state. At the 1981 census the percentage of urban population to the total population was 23.31 for the country as a whole. The percentage of urban population of Manipur to its total population stands at 26.42. Thus the percentage of urban population of Manipur is above the all India average. The percentage of urban population of many other states like Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh,

Orissa, Sikkim, to mention a few is below the Manipur percentage. Maharashtra tops the list regarding the percentage of urban population. Tamil Nadu and Gujarat come second and third respectively. The percentage of urban population in the States have been shown in the following table.

TABLE No. 3.2
Percentage of Urban Population in the States

Country/State	Percentage of urban population to total population (1981)
1	2
INDIA	23.31
Andhra Pradesh	23.32
Assam	10.29
Bihar	12.47
Gujarat	31.10
Haryana	21.88
Himachal Pradesh	7.61
Jammu & Kashmir	21.05
Karnataka	28.89
Kerala	18.74
Madhya Pradesh	20.29
Maharashtra	35.03
Manipur	26.42
Meghalaya	18.07
Negaland	15.52
Orissa	11.79
Punjab	27.68
Rajasthan	21.05
Sikkim	16.15
Tamil Nadu	32.95
Tripura	10.99
Uttar Pradesh	17.95
West Bengal	26.47

It will be seen from the above table that Manipur is behind a number of states so far as the extent of urbanisation is concerned. However, other big states like Assam, Bihar and Orissa are behind Manipur. Even the biggest state like Uttar Pradesh with only 17.95 per cent of population in urban, does not fare

much better than Manipur. When we focus our attention to the growth of urban population of Manipur we find that there has been a gradual decline of the percentage of urban population right from the census of 1901 onwards. In 1901, the percentage of urban population of Manipur to the total population was 25.39 which in the next census of 1911 came down to 21.56. In the censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1941 the percentages are 20.83, 19.26 and 19.47 respectively. In 1951 census we find completely a different picture. As the definition of the urban area was strictly followed at the 1951 Census, the urban population of Manipur came down to 2,862 persons only. Hence, in 1951, the percentage of urban population to the total population of Manipur stood at about 0.5 only. From 1951 census onwards, there has been a rising trend of population through the decades. From 8.68 per-cent in 1961 the proportion of urban population to the total population rose to 13.19 in 1971 and 26.42 in 1981.

Urbanisation in the Districts

Till the census of 1961 there was no district in Manipur. Manipur was a Union Territory then divided into 25 sub-divisions for the purpose of administration. However, for census purposes the whole of Manipur was treated as one district at the 1961 census. In the year 1969 Manipur was divided into five districts and accordingly we collected the data in respect of these five districts at the 1971 census. At the 1981 census the number of districts rose to six and these were Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Tengnoupal, Manipur Central and Manipur East. All the districts have urban units at the 1981 census. The towns have been arranged in the order of population size and class of towns. As in 1971, all towns have been grouped into the following six classes according to population size.

Class I	.	.	.	Population of 100,000 and above
Class II	.	.	.	Population of 50,000 to 99,999
Class III	.	.	.	Population of 20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	.	.	.	Population of 10,000 to 19,999
Class V	.	.	.	Population of 5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	.	.	.	Population of less than 5,000

A town having a population of one lakh and above is treated as a Class I town or a city. According to the above classification there are 32 towns in Manipur at the 1981 census under different classes. One town comes under Class I, 2 towns under Class III, 4 towns under Class IV, 9 towns under Class V and 16 towns under Class VI. There is no town under Class II.

It has been observed that most of the towns are found in Manipur Central district. In this district there are 23 towns. Manipur North and Manipur South have 3 towns each. In the remaining districts there is only 1 town each. In Manipur Central the proportion of urban population is the highest. In this district the total urban population is 322,888 and its proportion to the total district population is 34.75%. The second position goes to Manipur South where the proportion of urban population to the district population is 18.67%. The third position goes to Tengnoupal district with 13.60 per cent. In the remaining three districts viz. Manipur North, Manipur West and Manipur East, the proportion of urban population to the total district population is below 8 per cent.

Urban Growth Rate

Out of the 32 towns in the state, Imphal is the oldest town. 24 towns came into being at the 1981 census only and 7 towns at the 1971 census. These 7 towns are only a decade old. Thus, the urban population of Manipur upto 1961 was for Imphal only. Let us look at the urban population figures of Manipur at the various censuses :—

1901	72,234
1911	74,650
1921	80,003
1931	85,804
1941	99,716
1951	2,862
1961	67,717
1971	141,492
1981	375,460

The urban population figures from 1901 to 1961 stand for Imphal town only as there was no town other than Imphal in Manipur till 1961. At the 1941 census, the population of Imphal was almost one lakh thereby showing a steady increase of population from 1901 onwards. the population of Imphal at the 1951 census shrank down to an alarming number. This is because only a small portion of Imphal had been treated as an urban area. It may be mentioned here that there was no municipality in Manipur at the time of 1951 census. But at the 1961 census a different picture emerged when the population of Imphal shot up to more than 67 thousand persons. Imphal Municipality was constituted in 1956. The population of Imphal crossed one lakh at the 1971 census. It is natural for Imphal

to attain the status of a city in 1971 because it is one of the major commercial centres east of Calcutta. Functionally speaking Imphal is an industrial and commercial city. The present industrial status of Imphal is partly associated with the cultural background of the people and the type of industry that we find in Imphal is mostly cottage in nature. As most of us know, the people of Manipur, especially the womenfolk are good at their looms and the handloom products which carry the cultural genius of the womenfolk need little description. In several parts of Imphal the looms do not remain idle and this age-old industry is still propagated by many for their livelihood.

Urbanisation in the Sub-divisions

We find that out of the 25 subdivisions, 12 subdivisions only have urban areas. All the 32 towns have been distributed among these 12 sub-divisions. Further, out of these 32 towns, 3 towns have been shared by two sub-divisions each. These 3 towns are Imphal, Nambol and Samuron. Imphal is shared by Imphal East and Imphal West sub-divisions. Nambol is shared by Imphal West and Bishenpur sub-divisions while Samuron is shared by Imphal West and Thoubal sub-divisions. Excluding these three towns which are shared by at least two sub-divisions, highest number of towns is found in Thoubal sub-division with 8 towns. The second position is shared by Imphal West and Bishenpur sub-divisions with 5 towns each.

At the 1971 census two new concepts were adopted. These were the UA and SUA which stand for 'Urban Agglomeration' and 'Standard Urban Area' respectively. At the 1981 census also these two concepts continued. An 'Urban Agglomeration' is defined as an area constituting one or more towns including in some cases villages or parts of villages which can be considered as urbanised contiguous to the towns concerned. In Manipur no urban agglomeration has been carved out. But one standard Urban Area has been adopted. The concept of SUA is quite new to most of us. By standard Urban Area we mean the projected growth area of a city or a big town of a population size of 50,000 and above as it would be say after thirty years or so taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged with the said town but also other contiguous areas which possess urban characteristics. The Standard Urban Area includes such rural areas which within a period of thirty years or so may become fully urbanised and be incorporated within the city or the big town which has been adopted as Standard Urban Area. The Standard Urban Area which will remain

unchanged in its boundary for at least thirty long years will remain as a statistical reporting unit for the next three successive censuses and will be of immense significance so far as urban development planning is concerned. In Manipur only one Standard Urban Area has been adopted around the core city of Imphal since 1971 census. The Standard Urban Area of Imphal includes the area of Imphal Municipality and 78 rural components.

The names of the towns by population and size class in the districts have been furnished in the following table.

TABLE No. 3.3

List of towns in Manipur by their size class

Size Class	Name of Town	Population in 1981	Name of District
1	2	3	4
Class I .	Imphal	156,622	Manipur Central
Class II .		..	..
Class III .	Kakching	21,199	Manipur Central
Class IV .	Churachandpur	20,764	Manipur South
	Thoubal	18,568	Manipur Central
	Nambol	13,070	Manipur Central
	Moirang	12,806	Manipur Central
	Lilong (Thoubal)	11,132	Manipur Central
Class V.	Samurou	8,715	Manipur Central
	Moreh	7,678	Tengnoupal
	Mayang Imphal	7,322	Manipur Central
	Wangoi	7,208	Manipur Central
	Ningthoukhong	7,084	Manipur Central
	Lilong (Imphal West)	6,873	Manipur Central
	Kumbi	6,328	Manipur Central
	Ukhrul	5,823	Manipur East
	Bishenpur	5,613	Manipur Central

1	2	3	4
Class VI	Oinam	4,873	Manipur Central
	Sikhong Sekmai	4,758	Manipur Central
	Wangjing	4,660	Manipur Central
	Lamsang	4,567	Manipur Central
	Yairipok	4,513	Manipur Central
	Jiribam	4,392	Manipur Central
	Sugnu	4,359	Manipur Central
	Tamenglong	4,281	Manipur West
	Sekmai Bazar	4,028	Manipur Central
	Mao Maram	3,793	Manipur North
	Karong Senapati	3,731	Manipur North
	Lamlai	2,959	Manipur Central
	Singngat	2,278	Manipur South
	Loktak Hydro Electric Project	2,117	Manipur South
	Kangpokpi	2,107	Manipur North
	Heirok	1,239	Manipur Central

CHAPTER 4

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ?

Sex Ratio

No study of population is complete without making an enquiry into the number of males and females. This is because the growth of population is very much related with the number of males in relation to the number of females. Take for instance a country, a state or even a village where the number of males is much greater than the number of females or vice versa. Can you imagine the consequences for the imbalance of the numbers of males and females? Nature, however, has intended that the number of males and females should more or less be equal and the difference in the numbers of the sexes may indicate that something is wrong with the general health of the population or migration of either sex is heavy or similar such circumstances have taken place thereby creating a number of social problems. This quantitative relationship between the sexes is what we call sex ratio. As a concrete example, sex ratio of population is expressed as the number of males per 1000 females in the relevant population in most of the countries of the world. The definition conforms to the international practice, but deviates from the Indian practice which, following the British censuses, defines sex ratio as the ratio of females to males i.e. the number of females per 1000 males. In the present study also we refer to the ratio of females to males.

Why there is unbalanced sex ratio? Parity of sexes, that is, equal numbers of males and females, is the ideal composition of population. But in most of the countries this does not happen. Always the number females is either more or less than the number of males. Many population experts have noticed that in most of the countries the number of males born is more than the number of females born. However, the power of survival of female infants is greater than that of the male infants thereby resulting in a lower death rate for female over male infants. In this way, nature maintains some balance in this sex ratio. In underdeveloped countries female infant and maternal mortality is normally caused by malnutrition, disease and poor or no medical care. War, migration, occupation, etc.

are some of the important factors for producing an unbalanced sex-ratio. It is a well fact that during the last World War II the male population in European Countries as well as in Japan was very much reduced.

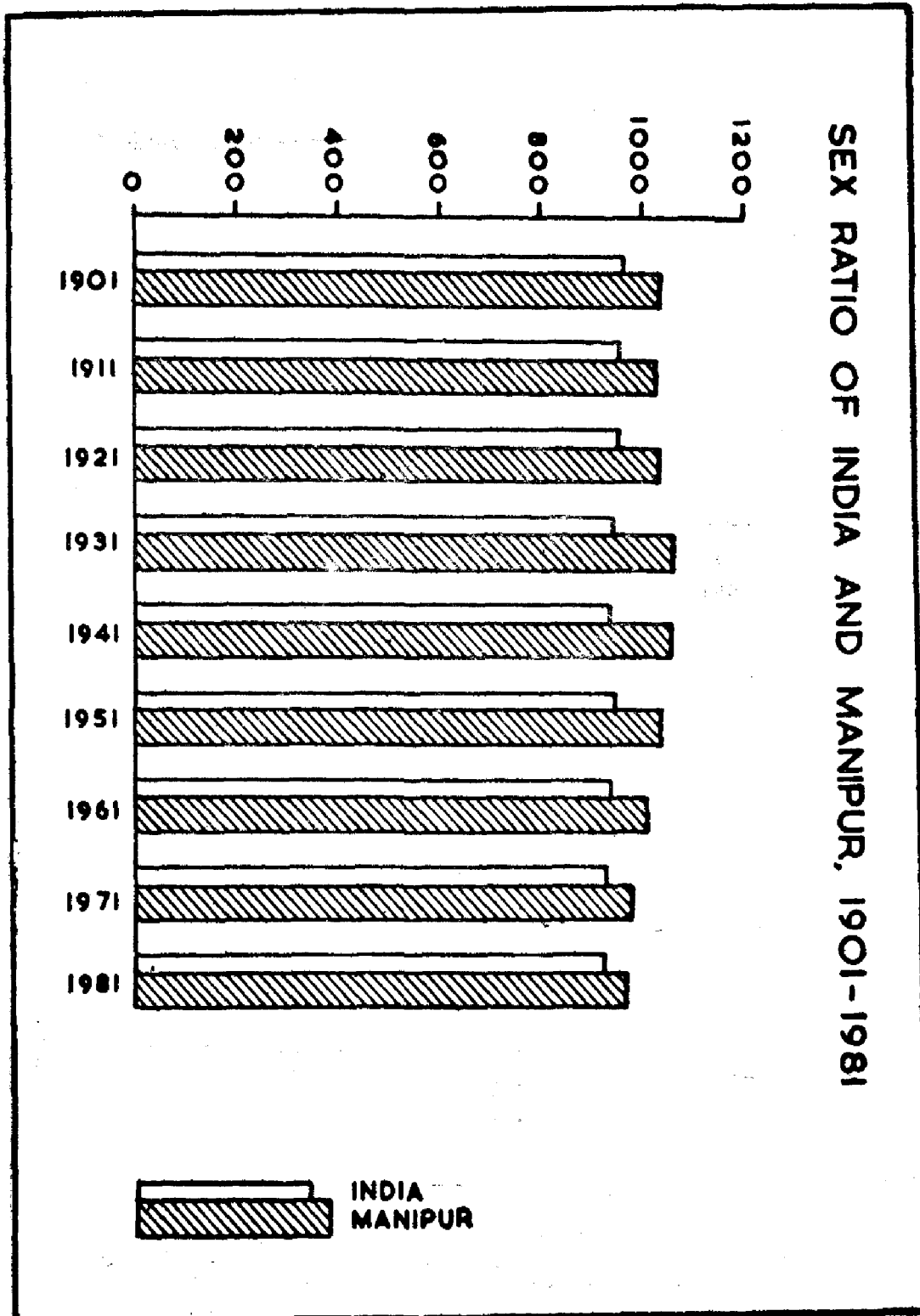
Migration is caused by a number of factors like war, political circumstance, search for employment etc. Migration may take place from one country to another or from one state to another within the same country. The country to country migration which is also known as international migration affects the sex ratio of the country as a whole. The inter-state migration takes place in order to get employment opportunities etc. For instance, in a country like India migration of able-bodied males from the rural areas to the big cities and industrial areas in search of employment takes place leaving their women and children behind. Migration of women for similar purposes seldom takes place in our country. It is for this reason that in big cities in India, the number of males is more than the number of females.

Sex Ratio of India and the States

If we have a glimpse of the trend in population growth in India we find that the number of males is greater than the number of females. The present total population of our country is made up of 354,397,884 males and 330,786,808 females. The sex ratio of our country at each census has been shown below :—

Census Year	Sex Ratio
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	933

It will be seen from the above that from 1901 to 1981 the sex ratio has been gradually decreasing except at the 1951 and 1981 censuses. The insignificant increase in the sex ratio at the 1951 census may be tentatively attributed to a decrease in the growth rate of male population as a result of World



War II. At the 1981 census, the ratio stands at 933 females per 100 males which may be considered as unfavourable for females.

Let us now look at the sex ratios in different states of India. It will be seen at a glance that the distribution of the sexes is not uniform in all the states of our country as shown below :—

TABLE No. 4.1
Sex Ratios in the States

Country/State	Sex Ratio (1981)
INDIA	933
Andhra Pradesh	975
Assam	901
Bihar	946
Gujarat	942
Haryana	870
Himachal Pradesh	973
Jammu & Kashmir	892
Karnataka	963
Kerala	1032
Madhya Pradesh	941
Maharashtra	937
Manipur	971
Meghalaya	954
Nagaland	863
Orissa	981
Punjab	879
Rajasthan	919
Sikkim	835
Tamil Nadu	977
Tripura	946
Uttar Pradesh	885
West Bengal	911

It will be seen from the above that Kerala is the only State whose female population exceeds male population in number. In all the remaining states the number of males is more than the number of females. Again in 13 states the sex ratio is

above the all-India figure and in 9 states it is below. The general trend, therefore, is that in almost all the states the sex ratio is low. Though parity of the sexes is the ideal ratio and if we assume that a shortfall of, say 30 females per 1000 males is a fairly acceptable sex ratio, then Orissa (981) tops the list followed by Tamil Nadu (977), Andhra Pradesh (975), Himachal Pradesh (973) and Manipur (971). If you compare the sex-ratio of Manipur with that of other states you will find that Manipur has a favourable sex ratio.

Sex-Ratio in Manipur and the Districts

Manipur is among the few states of India whose sex-ratio in the past censuses was in favour of the females. That is, the number of females was more than the number of males. But in the year 1971 the ratio came down to 980 females per 1000 males and in 1981 further decline in the ratio has taken place showing a ratio of 971 females per 1000 males. The sex-ratios of Manipur in the past censuses are shown below :

Year	Sex Ratio
1901	1037
1911	1029
1921	1041
1931	1065
1941	1055
1951	1036
1961	1015
1971	980
1981	971

The sex ratio of Manipur was highest in 1931 and since then it has declined gradually. Till 1961 the number of females was more than the number of males, but in 1971 the number of females has declined considerably and the shortfall is 20 females per 1000 males. In 1981 the shortfall increased to 29 females per 1000 males. In the absence of industries and rail heads which would have otherwise encouraged heavy migration or influx of people mostly males from outside, the increase in male population in Manipur may be attributed to the drama of births and deaths. As stated earlier, at the 1981 census the sex-ratio in Manipur is 971 females per 1000 males. This is also the ratio for rural area of Manipur while the urban sex ratio is 969 females per 1000 males.

In the six districts of Manipur the sex ratios indicate variations as shown below :

District	Sex Ratio
Manipur North	929
Manipur West	975
Manipur South	929
Tengnoupal	935
Manipur Central	991
Manipur East	917

It is seen from the above that the sex ratios in all the districts are in favour of the males, that is to say, the number of males in each district is more than the number of females. Manipur East district records the lowest sex ratio with 917 females per 1000 males. In Manipur Central and Manipur West districts the sex ratios are above the state average of 971 females per 1000 males, and in the remaining four districts viz., Manipur North, Manipur South, Tengnoupal and Manipur East, the ratio is below the state average.

It will be worthwhile to know the sex-ratios for the sub-divisions in each district also. The sex-ratios in all the sub-divisions have been shown below :

TABLE No. 4·2
Sex Ratios in the Sub-divisions

District	Sub-Division	Sex Ratio
1	2	3
Manipur North	(1) Mao Maram	920
	(2) Sadar Hills West	919
	(3) Sadar Hills East	963
Manipur West	(1) Tamenglong North	988
	(2) Tamenglong West	982
	(3) Tamenglong	969
	(4) Nungba	969
Manipur South	(1) Tipaimukh	901
	(2) Thanlon	915
	(3) Churachandpur North	958
	(4) Churachandpur	920
	(5) Singngat	993

1	2	3
Tengnoupal	(1) Tengnoupal	901
	(2) Chandel	963
	(3) Chakpikarong	964
Manipur Central	(1) Imphal East	988
	(2) Imphal West	997
	(3) Bishenpur	992
	(4) Thoubal	994
	(5) Jiribam	921
Manipur East	(1) Ukhrul North	846
	(2) Ukhrul Central	926
	(3) Phungyar Phaisat	958
	(4) Kamjong Chassed	941
	(5) Ukhrul South	941

The total number of sub-divisions in Manipur is 25, of which 20 are hill sub-divisions and the remaining five namely Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishenpur, Thoubal and Jiribam—all in Manipur Central District, are plain sub-divisions. It is seen that all the sex-ratios are below parity. Again, there are 18 sub-divisions whose sex-ratios are below the state average.

Sex-Ratios in Towns of Manipur

Till the census of 1961 there was one town only in the state. The number of towns rose to 8 at the 1971 census and after the next decade, i.e. at the 1981 census the number of towns rose to 32 consisting of 4 municipalities, 27 notified areas and one census town. Let us now have a glimpse of the sex-ratios in all the urban areas of Manipur.

TABLE No. 4·3
Sex Ratios in the Towns of Manipur

Name of Town	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
Mao Maram	1,944	1,849	951
Karong Senapati	2,089	1,642	786
Kangpokpi	1,155	952	824
Tamenglong	2,296	1,985	865
Churachandpur Minicipality	11,054	9,710	878
Loktak Hydro Electric Project Town .	1,339	778	581

Name of Town	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
Singngat	1,127	1,151	1,021
Moreh	4,077	3,601	883
Imphal Municipality	79,322	77,300	975
Nambol	6,479	6,591	1,017
Samurou	4,330	4,385	1,013
Lamlai	1,478	1,481	1,002
Sekmai Bazar	2,028	2,000	986
Lamsang	2,290	2,277	994
Mayang Imphal	3,677	3,645	991
Wangoi	3,589	3,619	1,008
Lilong (Imphal West)	3,416	3,457	1,012
Cinam	2,417	2,456	1,016
Bishenpur	2,782	2,831	1,018
Ningthoukhong	3,573	3,511	983
Moirang Municipality	6,438	6,368	989
Kumbi	3,163	3,165	1,001
Sugnu	2,206	2,153	976
Kakching Municipality	10,592	10,607	1,001
Heirok	632	607	960
Wangjing	2,288	2,372	1,037
Thoubal	9,190	9,378	1,020
Yairipok	2,276	2,237	983
Sikhong Sekmai	2,384	2,374	996
Lilong (Thoubal)	5,659	5,473	967
Jiribam	2,290	2,102	918
Ukhrul	3,095	2,728	881

Imphal is the only city of Manipur. The rest are towns. The sex-ratio of Imphal is 975 which is a little above the state average. Out of the 32 urban centres in the state only twelve have higher female population; and another eleven towns have a sex-ratio below the state average.

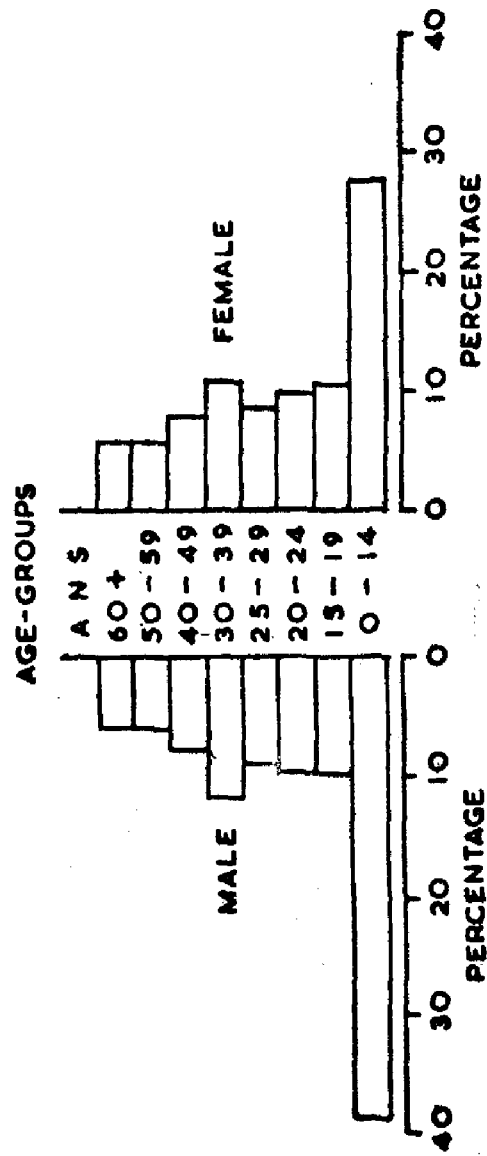
It has been observed now that Manipur had been one of the few states of India having more female population. From the census of 1901 till the census of 1961, that is for 60 years, the number of females had been more than the number of males though the sex-ratio has been steadily falling down in favour of the males. At the census of 1971 and 1981 the picture has changed in favour of the males, and the ratio is below parity

now. This indicates that the increasing rate of female mortality has not been checked. It is high time that corrective measures should be taken up for preventing female mortality by intensifying maternity and child welfare facilities on a wider scale.

Age structure

For the government, the planners, educationists and the intelligent public it is essential to know the age composition of the population in as much as other data on a sex, occupation etc. are required. Age is a basic characteristic of population. At the 1981 census the age was recorded in completed years at the last birth day. For example, if a boy is 12 years and 7 months old, his age is recorded as 12 years only and the period 7 months is ignored. In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration their age in completed one year by the day of enumeration their age in completed year was shown as '0'. The age data are compiled for each age-group and also for males and females separately. With the help of age data we are able to know how many are children, how many are adults and still how many are old and aged. In our country, those under the age-group 0-14 years are treated as children or as young population. The adult or the working population is normally in the age-group of 15-59 years while those aged 60 years and above belong to the old and retired section of the population. Of the three age-groups, the first and the last that is, those under the age-groups of 0-14 years and 60 years and above are usually non-earning group. Those under the age-group 15-59 are usually the economically active group. The proportion of the population in the two age-group of 0-14 and 60 years and above to the working age-groups of 15-59 years gives us an idea of the number of dependants that the working population has to support. In the light of the above, let us now examine the age-composition of Manipur. At the 1981 census; 39.32 per cent of the population is represented by the young population in the age-group of 0-14 years. The active or the working population under the age-group of 15-59 years accounts for 54.80 per cent of the total population and the aged population under the age-group of 60 years and above makes 5.88 per cent only of the total population. Thus a little over 45 per cent of the population are under the young and old age-groups. This shows that almost half of the total population are to be supported by the other half represented by the persons under age-group 15-59 years. Even among these persons, there might be hundreds who are actually unemployed. One thing is certain

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, MANIPUR



that the volume of dependency is enormous. Let us now have a little more figures on age-composition with regard to total, rural and urban populaion.

TABLE No. 4·4
Age Structure of Population of Manipur 1981

Total Rural/Urban	Age Group (Years)	Persons	Percentage to total population
Total	0—14	5,58,768	39·32
	15—59	7,78,719	54·80
	60+	87,466	5·88
Rural	0—14	4,11,964	39·41
	15—59	5,72,650	54·77
	60+	60,878	5·82
Urban	0—14	1,46,803	39·10
	15—59	2,06,070	54·88
	60+	22,587	6·02

What about the proportions of the population under the three broad age-groups in the districts? Does one district fare better than the other? Here are the facts in figures for all the six districts of Manipur.

TABLE No. 4.5

Population in the Districts by Broad Age-Groups

State/District	0—14 years		15—59 years		60 years and above	
	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MANIPUR	.	.	.	.	.	.
Manipur North	5,58,768	39.32	7,78,719	54.80	83,466	5.88
Manipur West	54,546	35.10	92,612	59.59	8,263	5.31
Manipur South	24,615	39.52	34,079	54.71	3,595	5.77
Tengnoupal	53,352	30.59	74,068	54.96	7,356	5.45
Manipur Central	19,093	33.83	34,388	60.92	2,963	5.25
Manipur East	3,77,081	40.59	4,95,707	53.35	56,289	6.06
	30,078	36.26	47,869	57.71	4,999	6.03

You will find from the above that in the districts the population under the age-group 0-14 comprises in the range of 34% to 41% of the total population. The percentage of the economically active population under the age-group 15-59 years ranges between 53 per cent to 61 per cent in the districts. The percentage of the aged population in the districts is between 5 to 7. In three districts viz., Manipur North, Manipur South and Manipur Central, the percentage of young population i.e. those under 0-14 years of age is above the state percentage of the same age-group while in four districts the percentage of the economically active population under the age-group of 15-59 years is above the state percentage of the equivalent age-group, and these four districts are Manipur North, Manipur South, Tengnoupal and Manipur East. Coming to the third age-group of 60 years and above, we find four districts, viz., Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South and Tengnoupal, have percentage of population lower than that of the state in the same age-group. The highest percentage of dependency is found in Manipur Central district where the economically active population covered in the age-group of 15-59 years makes only 53.35 per cent of the total population of the district.

Sex Differentials in different age-groups

We described earlier the sex-ratio of the population of Manipur in a broad manner. Let us now examine the sex-ratio obtained in each district under the three broad age-groups of 0-14 years, 15-19 years and 60 years and above. The break-up of the population in the districts under the said three age-groups and the sex ratio under each age-group in the districts have been presented below.

TABLE NO. 4·6
Population by Age-Groups and Sex Ratio in the Districts

State/District	0—14 years			15—59 years			60 years and above		
	Males	Females	Sex-ratio	Males	Females	Sex-ratio	Males	Females	Sex-ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MANIPUR	2,82,423	2,76,345	978	3,96,434	382,286	964	42,149	41,317	980
Manipur North	27,618	26,928	975	48,360	44,252	915	4,605	3,658	794
Manipur west	12,478	12,137	973	17,226	16,853	978	1,834	1,761	960
Manipur South	27,174	26,178	963	38,602	35,466	919	4,099	3,257	795
Tengnoupal	9,686	9,407	971	17,856	16,532	926	1,632	1,331	816
Manipur Central	190,014	187,067	984	249,252	246,455	989	27,297	28,992	1,062
Manipur East	15,452	14,626	947	25,140	22,729	904	2,681	2,318	865

We have mentioned earlier about the high proportion of the population of the youthful age-group of 0-14 years. Out of the total population of 1.42 million, 0.55 million comprising 39.32 per cent of the total population belong to this youthful age-group. The sex ratio in this age-group is 978 girls per 1,000 boys. There is some change in the ratio at the district level. As has been explained earlier, Manipur East with 917 females per 1000 males records the lowest sex ratio among the districts. The lowest ratio is still found in this district in the age-group 0-14 years with 947 girls per 1,000 boys. In the next economically active age-group of 15-59 years there are 0.77 million persons making 54.80 per cent of the total population. In this age-group the population is in favour of males making a ratio of 964 which is far below the state ratio. The ratios in all the districts are below par and the lowest is recorded in Manipur East again with 904 females per 1000 males. In all the districts, in both the age-groups of 0-14 and 15-19 years the ratios are above 900 though below parity. In the last age-group of 60 years and above there is a very wide fluctuation in the ratios in the districts. While the state ratio in this age-group is 980, the lowest ratio is recorded in Manipur North with 794 only closely followed by Manipur South with 795. In Manipur Central the ratio is above par with 1,062 females per 1,000 males.

Marital Status

A study of marital status of a population shows how many persons are never married, how many are married and still how many are widowed, divorced or separated. Census throws light on the marital status of each and every person. In the following table the distribution of population of the state by marital status of both the sexes under different age-groups has been shown.

TABLE No. 4.7
Age, Sex and Marital Status

Age Group	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All ages	453,203	395,877	255,908	256,432	9,292	39,317	2,410	7,840
0-9	189,963	186,811	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	91,979	88,843	428	555	11	43	2	12
15-19	73,593	66,800	1,623	8,997	20	139	22	227
20-24	56,167	34,545	13,723	34,242	82	376	190	865
25-29	27,231	12,545	33,733	45,538	195	783	318	1,148
30-34	7,982	3,223	37,967	36,421	338	1,156	341	1,177
35-39	2,812	1,074	36,489	32,693	407	1,523	279	896
40-44	1,058	515	30,307	26,411	576	2,472	267	871
45-49	553	289	26,203	22,918	669	3,081	210	689
50-54	363	184	23,620	18,262	1,036	4,901	211	667
55-59	183	63	15,672	11,308	850	3,785	152	400
60-64	186	88	14,998	8,748	1,288	6,397	150	407
65-69	94	39	7,862	4,541	889	3,880	89	154
70+	275	188	13,180	5,737	2,928	10,770	180	318



A young woman mending her fishing net



A young woman at her loom



A boy shows easier mode of carrying bucketfuls of water



Rickshaw is a cheap means of transport

URBAN

All ages	.	.	.	.	119,570	103,290	67,851	66,723	2,380	11,918	827	2,732
0—9	.	.	.	.	50,865	49,543	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	.	.	.	.	23,392	22,773	80	102	2	12	..	1
15—19	.	.	.	.	19,105	17,614	337	2,172	9	27	8	62
20—24	.	.	.	.	14,794	8,759	3,488	8,960	15	83	50	226
25—29	.	.	.	.	7,287	2,985	8,647	12,044	32	180	89	318
30—34	.	.	.	.	2,282	739	10,476	10,190	74	296	110	364
35—39	.	.	.	.	769	207	9,873	8,663	83	385	87	281
40—44	.	.	.	.	288	103	8,593	6,871	134	680	101	363
45—49	.	.	.	.	119	60	6,957	5,657	152	884	65	294
50—54	.	.	.	.	79	49	6,246	4,662	255	1,432	85	268
55—59	.	.	.	.	48	11	4,089	2,756	237	1,152	60	179
60—64	.	.	.	.	48	31	3,767	2,145	330	1,901	58	167
65—69	.	.	.	.	17	9	2,020	1,142	240	1,297	34	72
70+	.	.	.	.	1 60	55	3,240	1,331	817	3,585	79	135

TABLE No. 4·9

Population by marital status in the Districts

Name of District	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		
	M		F		M		F		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1									
Manipur North	.	52,077	45,216	27,434	26,473	900	2,792	158	305
Manipur West	.	20,277	18,149	10,719	11,026	462	1,253	73	291
Manipur South	.	44,219	38,351	24,899	23,796	594	2,206	138	499
Tengnoupal	.	17,624	15,348	10,981	10,398	401	1,265	157	249
Manipur Central	.	291,523	254,961	166,557	170,801	6,548	30,121	1,817	6,310
Manipur East	.	27,484	23,851	15,318	13,937	387	1,681	68	186

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Another characteristic in the marital status of the urban population is that the number of married males is more than the number of married females. This is due to the fact that many married males coming from the rural areas of the state as well as from other states do not bring their wives while they come to Imphal and other urban places of Manipur for works, employment, studies etc. The distribution of the sexes with references to their marital status in the districts has been shown in the following table.

The above table gives a comparative picture of the marital status of the population in the districts. Out of the six districts of Manipur, four districts viz., Manipur North, Manipur South, Tengnoupal and Manipur East, have more married males than married females.

CHAPTER 5

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

The ability to read and write makes a man literate. In Indian census, information on literacy was collected from the beginning. Besides data on literacy, additional information was also collected. For instance, in 1872, information about "Youths upto age 20 attending school, college or under private tuition" was recorded. From 1901 to 1941 censuses, there was an additional question on whether the literate knew English or not. Information on the standard of education was collected for the first time in 1941 census and was continued in every subsequent census. Information on literacy and Educational Level was collected from each individual in 1971 and 1981 censuses also.

Who is then a literate person? At the 1981 census a person is considered literate if he can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated. An illiterate is a person who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

The highest educational level attained by a person was ascertained and recorded. For a person who was still studying in a particular class the highest level attained by him/her was the one that he/she had actually passed and not one in which studying.

Literacy in Indian States

Indian states have varying rates of literacy. Some states have more than 40 per cent of the population literate while other states have less than 30 per cent. In table 5.1 the literacy rates in the states have been furnished. While calculating the percentages, the population under 0-4 age-group has been included.

TABLE No. 5.1
Percentage of Literacy in the States

Rank	India/State	Percentage of literates to total population
1	2	3
	INDIA*	36.23
1	Kerala	70.42
2	Maharashtra	47.18
3	Tamil Nadu	46.76
4	Gujarat	43.76
5	Nagaland	42.57
6	Himachal Pradesh	42.48
7	Tripura	42.12
8	Manipur	41.35
9	West Bengal	40.94
10	Punjab	40.86
11	Karnataka	38.46
12	Haryana	36.14
13	Orissa	34.23
14	Meghalaya	34.08
15	Sikkim	34.05
16	Andhra Pradesh	29.94
17	Madhya Pradesh	27.87
18	Uttar Pradesh	27.16
19	Jammu & Kashmir	26.67
20	Bihar	26.20
21	Rajasthan	24.38

* Excludes Assam.

Source : Recent Literacy Trends in India (Occasional Paper No. 1 of 1987).

Out of the 21 states (excluding Assam), 11 states have literacy rate higher than the all-India rate. In terms of ranking Kerala tops the list with 70.42 per cent. The second position goes to Maharashtra with 47.18 per cent and the third to Tamil Nadu with 46.76 per cent. Manipur ranks eighth with 41.35

per cent. The performance of Manipur in the field of literacy is commendable if we consider the fact that many major states like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar to mention a few, where there are a number of universities, are far behind Manipur in the ranking of literacy. Rajasthan with 24.38 per cent is the last state in rank.

Growth of Literacy in Manipur

As you know, the rate of literacy in any state does not remain the same over different periods of time. For example, the rate of literacy in 1981 was different from that of 1971 in Manipur. It may be worthwhile to examine the growth of literacy in Manipur from 1941 onwards. Because, the year 1941 has special significance in that Manipur was under the British then. On Sunday the 10th May, 1942, Manipur was bombarded by the Japanese and became an arena of World War II. The devastation of the war which lasted till the end of 1944 or the beginning of 1945 had its repercussion upon the growth of literacy in Manipur to be reflected in 1951 census. Thus the growth of literacy in Manipur passed through three different phases. Upto 1941 it was a peaceful period of British rule. The second phase from 1941 to 1951 was a period of war, destruction, independence and reconstruction. The period from 1951 to 1981 is the third phase or the post-independence era of self-rule. In Table 5.2, the proportions of literates to the total population by sex in the censuses from 1951 onwards have been presented.

TABLE No. 5.2
Literacy rates in Manipur 1951—1981

		1951	1961	1971	1981
Total	P	577,635	780,037	1,072,753	1,420,953
	M	283,685	387,058	541,675	721,006
	F	293,950	392,979	531,078	699,947
Literates	P	65,895	237,276	353,090	587,618
	M	58,933	174,656	249,383	384,231
	F	6,962	62,620	103,707	203,387
Percentage	P	11.41	30.42	32.91	41.35
	M	20.77	45.12	46.04	53.29
	F	2.37	15.93	19.53	29.06

Literacy in the Districts and Subdivisions of Manipur

In the foregoing paragraphs we have seen a general picture of literacy rates in the state. It may now be interesting to note the literacy rates in the districts of Manipur.

The proportion of literate population to the total population is highest in Manipur South district with 44.85 per cent. This is closely followed by Manipur Central with 43.28 per cent and Manipur East district with 41.99 per cent. These three districts have literacy rates above the state average. The lowest proportion of literate population to the total population is in Manipur North district with 31.03 per cent. The proportions of literate population to the total population in the remaining two districts of Manipur West and Tengnoupal districts are 36.38 and 34.23 per cents respectively.

In all the six districts, the number of literate males is more than the number of literate females. Therefore, the proportions of male literates to the total literate population is greater than the corresponding proportion of the female literates. As regards proportion of male literates to the total male population it is found greater than that of the females. In the state, 53.29 per cent of the total male population are literates while only 29.06 per cent of the total female population are literate in the state. In all the districts, except Manipur Central, the proportions of male literates are less than that of the state. In Manipur North district 41.08 per cent of the total male population are literates while only 20.20 per cent of the total female population are literates in the same district. In Manipur West district again the proportion of male literates to the total male population is 46.44 per cent while that of the females is 26.06 per cent. The proportion of male literates to the total male population in Manipur South district is 52.99 per cent and that of the females stands at 36.09 per cent. In Tengnoupal, the proportions of male and female literates are 42.71 and 25.16 per cent respectively. In Manipur East district 52.09 per cent of the male population are literates and 30.99 per cent of the female population are literates. Thus we have seen that the proportion of male and female literates in Manipur Central district and the proportion of the female literates in Manipur South district are higher than the corresponding proportions of the state. In Table No. 5.3 the proportions of literate persons to the total population for all the districts have been shown.

TABLE No. 5.3.
Proportions of literate persons py sex 1981

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
MANIPUR	41.35	53.29	29.06
Manipur North	31.03	41.08	20.20
Manipur West	36.38	46.44	26.06
Manipur South	44.85	52.99	36.09
Thegnoupal	34.23	42.71	25.16
Manipur Central	43.28	56.68	29.77
Manipur East	41.99	52.09	30.99

Literacy in the Sub-divisions

We have noted the progress of literacy in the state as well as in the districts. Now, it will be worthwhile to note the literacy rates in the sub-divisions of Manipur. In Manipur there are 25 subdivisions and all of them do not have more or less uniform pattern of literacy rate. The districts which have higher literacy rates will naturally have sub-divisions with high literacy rates. Since the literacy rate of the state is 41.35 per cent, we may consider those sub-divisions having 40 per cent or more as having good literacy rates. It is gratifying to note that out of 25 sub-divisions, 13 show a literacy rate of 40 per cent and above. The names of these 13 sub-divisions along with their literacy rates have been shown in Table No. 5.4 below.

TABLE No. 5.4
Literacy rates in the sub Divisions

Name of sub-division	Literacy rate
1. Sadar Mill East	40.21
2. Tamenglong	43.78
3. Tipaimukh	52.09
4. Thanlon	40.26
5. Churachandpur	48.71
6. Chandal	45.60
7. Imphal East	46.09
8. Imphal West	53.93
9. Jiribam	42.57
10. Ukhrul North	40.37
11. Ukhrul Central	44.69
12. Phungyar Phaisat	40.82
13. Ukhrul South	43.26

Imphal West sub-division tops the list with 53.93 per cent of literacy. From Manipur Central district, three sub-divisions out of five have been included in the list. Out of five sub-divisions of Manipur East District, four have been included and in Manipur South district, out of five sub-divisions three could come into the picture. From the remaining three districts of Manipur North, Manipur West and Tengnoupal, one sub-division each has been included in the list.

Progress of Literacy in Urban and Rural Areas of Manipur

The progress of literacy in the urban areas is generally better than that obtained in the rural areas. This is the case not only of our country but also of all the states including Manipur. Let us now examine the rate of literacy in both the rural and urban areas of Manipur at the 1981 census.

TABLE No. 5.5

Literacy in Rural and Urban Areas

	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Population	1,420,953	1,045,493	375,460
Literate population	537,618	320,724	196,894
Percentage of literates to total/rural/ urban population	41.35	37.37	52.44

Rural Literacy

It is seen that more than 60 per cent of the rural population of Manipur are illiterates. This is not however an exceptional case. Manipur with 37.37 per cent of rural literacy fares much better than other major Indian states. Manipur has higher rural literacy rate than that of India (29.65 per cent) or Andhra Pradesh (23.24 per cent), Bihar (22.50 per cent), Karnataka (31.05 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (21.22 per cent), Rajasthan (17.99 per cent), to mention a few.

In all the districts the performance of the males is better than that of the females. The highest male literacy rate is recorded in Manipur Central district with 52.24 per cent closely followed by Manipur East (50.41 per cent) and Manipur South (49.91 per cent). The lowest male literacy rate is found in

Manipur North district with 40.65 per cent. In Tengnoupal and Manipur West district, the rates stand at 41.67 and 45.43 per cents. In female literacy Manipur South district tops the list with 33.23 per cent followed by Manipur East with 29.12 per cent. As in the case of the male, Manipur North district has the lowest rural female literacy (19.92 per cent).

Urban literacy

At the 1981 Census, all the districts of the State have urban areas. In all the districts, the performance of the males in the field of literacy is better than that of the females. The highest literacy rates of both the sexes are recorded in Manipur East district. In this district, out of a total urban male population of 3,095, the total number of urban literate males are 2,285 representing 73.83 per cent of the total urban male population. As for the females there are 1,534 literate females out of 2,728 urban females and their proportion to the total urban female population is 56.23 per cent. The second position for both male and female goes to Manipur South district and the proportions of male and female population are 65.83 and 49.19 per cents respectively. The distribution of the literate urban population by sex in the districts and its proportions to the total urban population is given in table 5.6 below.

TABLE No. 5.6
Proportion of Literate persons by sex in urban areas

District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Manipur North	36.94	47.44	24.69
Manipur West	48.80	59.36	37.52
Manipur South	58.13	65.83	49.19
Tengnoupal	40.86	49.08	31.55
Manipur Central	52.55	64.99	39.94
Manipur East	65.58	73.83	56.23

It will be worthwhile to discuss briefly the literacy in some of the important towns of the state. Imphal, which is the capital of the state is not only the oldest but also the biggest

town of the state. In the following table towns with a population of 5000 and above have been shown.

TABLE No. 5.7
Percentage of literate males and females in the towns

Name of town	Percentage of literates		
	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Imphal	64.53	74.77	54.03
Kakching	43.86	56.13	31.61
Churachandpur	58.17	65.24	50.11
Nambol	42.41	56.57	28.49
Moirang	44.64	54.71	34.47
Thoubal	39.43	52.42	26.71
Lilong (Thoubal)	35.57	56.16	14.29
Litong (Imphal West)	51.53	68.68	34.60
Ukhrul	65.58	73.83	56.23
Kumbi	37.22	50.77	23.67
Ningthoukhong	33.22	46.32	19.88
Bishenpur	47.89	62.40	33.63
Wangoi	41.76	59.43	24.23
Mayang Imphal	41.90	60.05	23.59
Samurou	39.41	58.94	20.14
Moreh	40.86	49.08	31.55

It will be seen from the above that the performance of the people in the field of literacy does not depend on the size of the population of the towns concerned. However there is a uniform trend of higher male literacy rate than that of female. The

general picture is that the literacy rates in the urban areas of Manipur are fairly satisfactory, with 65.58 per cent in Ukhrul town leading the other towns in literacy. Imphal stands second with 64.53 per cent. The third position goes to Churachandpur with 58.17 per cent. As regards male literacy, Imphal leads with 74.77 per cent closely followed by Ukhrul with 73.83 per cent and the third position goes to Lilong (Imphal West) with 68.68 per cent. As for female literacy Ukhrul leads with 56.23 followed by Imphal (54.03) and Churachandpur (50.11) for second and third positions respectively. The lowest male literacy rate is recorded at Ningthoukhong (46.32 per cent) and the lowest female literacy rate is also recorded at Lilong (Thoubal) with a mere 14.29 per cent.

The performance of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes communities in the field of literacy is a little behind that of the general population. The literacy rate of the total population of the state as a whole is 41.35 per cent while the literacy rates of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are 33.63 and 39.74 per cent respectively. It has been noticed that the performance of the Scheduled Tribes is a little better than that of the Scheduled Castes. If we examine their performance during the decade, we find that in 1971, 26.44 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population were literate while the corresponding percentage for the Scheduled Tribes was 28.71. Hence the decadal growth rate of literacy percentage (1971-1981) is higher in the case of the Scheduled Tribes than that of the Scheduled Castes.

School Attendance and College Attendance

The total population of students reading in schools and colleges in the state is 338,324 persons consisting of 201,226 males and 137,098 females. The proportion of the schools/college attendance is 23.81 per cent of the total population. The proportion of the male students to the total male population is 27.91 per cent whereas the proportion of the female students to the total female population is 19.59 per cent. The distribution of the persons attending school/college in the state as well in the districts has been shown in the following table for both rural and urban areas separately.

TABLE NO. 5.8

Distribution of persons attending School/College in the districts.

State/District	Rural Urban	Total population		Total persons attending School/College	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	R	530,331	515,162	137,443	87,536
	U	190,675	184,785	63,783	49,562
Manipur North	R	75,395	70,395	17,098	9,616
	U	5,188	4,443	1,190	773
Manipur West	R	29,242	28,766	6,608	4,156
	U	2,296	1,985	721	501
Manipur South	R	56,355	53,262	13,114	9,102
	U	13,520	11,639	4,154	3,537
Tengnoupal	R	25,097	23,669	4,271	2,933
	U	4,077	3,601	993	746
Manipur Central	R	304,064	302,125	86,180	84,747
	U	162,499	160,389	55,594	43,045
Manipur East	R	40,178	36,945	10,171	6,982
	U	3,095	2,728	1,142	960

CHAPTER 6

LANGUAGES WE SPEAK

In the 1981 census a new question on the "Language mainly spoken in the Household" was asked in the Household Schedule along with the two usual language questions on "mother tongue" and "other languages known" in the Individual slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 1,420,953 in the state, the institutional population is only 11,714 constituting 0.82 per cent.

Question 5 on "Language mainly spoken in the household" in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The raw returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinized following usual linguistic methods including studying "Language specimens" and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in parts A and B of Table No. 6.1.

TABLE No. 6.1 PART A

Statement showing the speakers of Household population by language mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of variants grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.

Name of language	Number of speaker
1	2
Assamese	276
Bengali	18,528
Gujarati	20
Hindi	9,909
Kannada	34
Kashmiri	15
Malayalam	409
Marathi	42
Oriya	102
Punjabi	1,175
Sanskrit	..
Sindhi	..
Tamil	1,832
Telugu	157
Urdu	71

TABLE No. 6.1 PART B

Statement showing the speakers or Household population by languages mainly spoken in the household (inclusive of variants where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.

Name of Language	Number of speakers
1	2
Adi	5
Anal	10,730
Angami	21
Ao	1,302
Arabic/Arbi	4
Bhotia	8
Bodo/Boro	3
Corgi/Kodagu	2
Dogri	71
English	77
Garó	44
Gorkhali/Nepali	37,046
Hmar	29,185
Kabui	50,256
Kacha Naga	13,131
Khasi	288
Konkani	3
Kuki	37,174
Kurukh/Oraon	46
Limbu	184
Lushai/Mizo	6,635
Manipuri/Meithei	878,922
Mao	53,462
Maring	11,530
Mikir	131
Mishmi	272
Mogh	4
Munda	6
Mundari	11
Naga	70
Paite	30,799
Santali	2
Sema	5

Name of Language	Number of Speakers
1	2
Tangkhul	78,104
Thado	57,699
Tripuri	40
Vaiphei	15,724
Zemi Naga	6,961
Zou	12,454
Other Languages*	44,252

*Pending a decision on nomenclature, figures in regards to those who returned Bishnupuriya/Bishnupriya Manipuri as their language have not been included.

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 1,409,239 in the state, 32,570 are the speakers of Scheduled VIII languages constituting 2.31 per cent and 1,376,669 are speakers of other non-constitutional languages constituting 97.59 per cent to the total household population.

In both Parts A and B of the Table variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These identifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all-India level and have been grouped under parts A and B languages are shown below:

Part A

Hindi Bhojpuri; Garhwali; Harayanvi; Khariboli; Kumauni; Magadhi/Magahi; Maithili, Malvi, Marwari, Rajasthani; Sadan/Sadri.

Part B

Kabui Rongmei
 Kacha Naga Liangmei
 Khasi Pnar/Synteng
 Naga Zeling

All other returns falling under Part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the all-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the Category "Other Languages" occurring as the last entry in Part B.

CHAPTER 7

RELIGION WE FOLLOW

We cannot ignore the significance of religion in the life and culture of any people throughout the world. Religion is an important social variable having a bearing on the demographic, cultural, health and economic characteristics of the population. At the 1981 census, information on religion was collected through the Individual Slip filled in for every individual as well as the Household Schedule filled in for every household. In this publication, the data on religion collected from both the sources have been presented in the following manner :

- (1) In respect of normal households and households of houseless population, i.e. all households barring institutional households, the information on the religion of the head of the household has been used.
- (2) In respect of individuals in the institutional households, information on religion of each such individual as returned in the Individual Slip has been presented.

Religious Composition of the Population of India

It has been mentioned already that India is a land of many religions. Followers of all the major religions of the world are found in India. However, the number of followers of Hinduism is the highest. In the following table the number of persons professing the major religions in the country is shown.

TABLE No. 7.1
Religious composition of population of India

Religious Community	Population (1981)	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Hindus	549,724,717	82.63
Muslims	75,571,514	11.36
Christians	16,174,498	2.43
Sikhs	13,078,146	1.96

1	2	3
Buddhists	4,719,900	0.71
Jains	3,192,572	0.48
Other Religions and Persuasions	2,766,285	0.42
Religion not stated	60,217	0.01
Total	665,287,849	100.00

Excludes population of Assam where 1981 census could not be held due to disturbed conditions there.

You will find from the above table that the population of the Hindus is alarmingly great with 82.63 per cent of the total population. The total population under all religions combined represents less than 20 per cent of the total population. The Muslims whose absolute number is more than the total population of some of the Muslim countries of the world occupy a distant second position with only 11.36 per cent. Next to the Muslims, the Christians enjoy third position with 2.43 per cent of the total population. The Sikhs with over 13 million persons represent less than 2 per cent of the total population of the Indian sub-continent. The percentage of either the Buddhists or the Jains is less than one. Besides, there are followers of minor religions with an absolute number of less than three million representing 0.42 per cent of the total population. Thus, out of every one hundred persons enumerated in the country, nearly 83 are Hindus, 12 Muslims, 3 Christians, 2 Sikhs, 1 Buddhist or Jain.

Religious Composition of Manipur

The population of Manipur is predominantly Hindu. Hinduism had been the state religion during the days of early Manipuri kings. The following table shows the populations of Manipur under important religions as per 1981 census.

TABLE No. 7.2

Name of Religion	Populations (1931)	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Hindus	853,180	60.04
Muslims	99,327	6.99
Christians	421,702	29.68
Sikhs	992	0.07
Buddhists	473	0.03
Jains	975	0.07
Other Religions and Persuasions	35,490	2.50
Religion not stated	8,814	0.62
Total	1,420,953	100.00

It will be seen from the above table that a little over 60 per cent of the total population of Manipur are Hindus. The Christians come second—a distant second, with 29.68 per cent. Besides the Hindus and the Christians other religious communities like the Muslims, Sikhs, Jains etc. comprise the minor communities so far as their population size is concerned. The Muslims who form the third largest community in Manipur account for 6.99 per cent of the total population with 99,327 persons only. The population of either the Sikhs or the Jains is less than one thousand while that of the Buddhists is below five hundred. Each of them represents less than 0.08 per cent of the total population.

It may be mentioned here that Manipur has a long tribal belt where the people are still following the traditional religion of their forefathers. These have been grouped under “Other Religions and Persuasions” and they represent 2.50 per cent of the total population of the state.

Religious Compositions in the Districts

Let us now examine the religious compositions of the population in the districts and see how far the districts conform with or differ from the state pattern. In table No. 7.3 the population of each religion and its proportion to the total population of the state and the districts have been shown.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS, MANIPUR

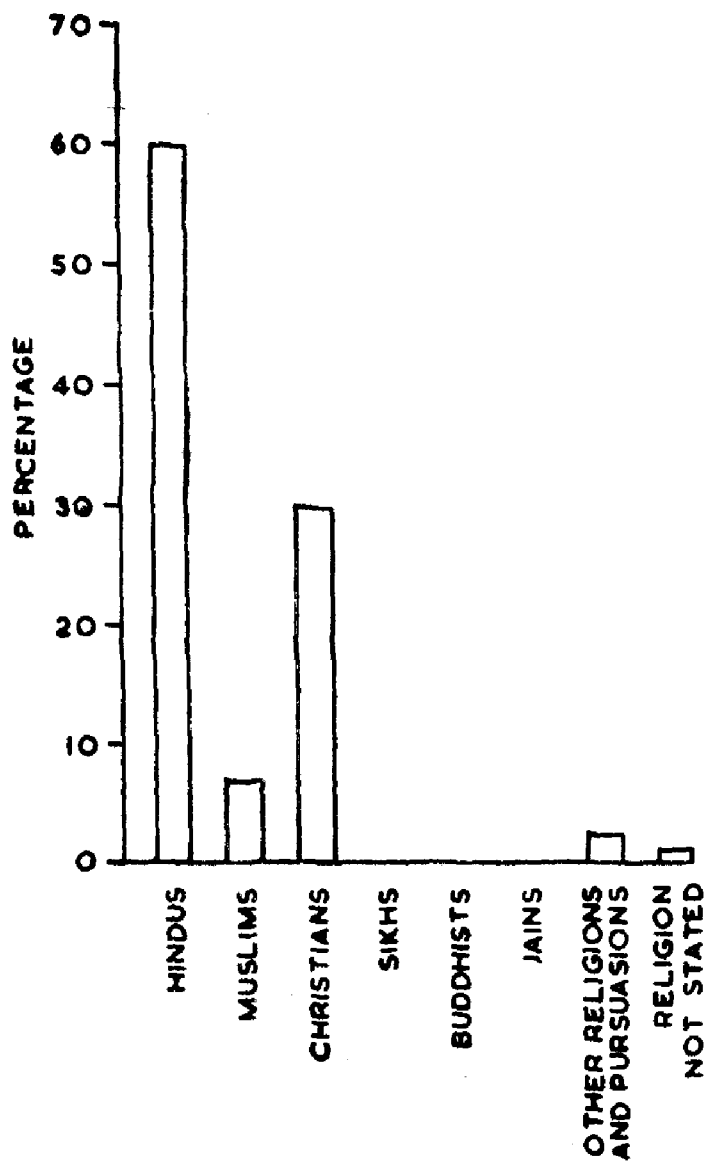


TABLE No. 7-3

Percentage of each religion in the Districts to total population (1981)

State/District	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Other Religions and persuasions	Religions not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	60.04	6.99	29.68	0.07	0.03	0.07	2.50	0.62
Manipur North	20.78	0.06	67.58	0.03	0.08	N	10.15	1.31
Manipur West	2.95	0.08	89.29	N	Nil	N	6.25	1.41
Manipur South	7.84	0.77	88.21	0.10	0.03	0.02	2.65	0.38
Manipur East	5.66	0.11	92.46	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.95	0.69
Manipur Central	85.81	10.47	2.23	0.06	0.02	0.09	0.95	0.38
Tengnoupal	11.68	1.47	79.23	0.39	0.16	0.04	0.68	2.35

N = Negligible.

For those who are not familiar with the topography of this landlocked tiny state of Manipur it may be mentioned at the outset that Manipur is predominantly hilly. Out of the total area of 22,327 sq.km. of the state about 20,000 sq.km. are hilly areas leaving a narrow strip of land in the centre called Imphal Valley. Imphal Valley is the traditional home of the Manipuri Hindus while the tribes inhabit the vast hill tract around the valley.

Hindus

Manipur Central district corresponds almost in area with Imphal Valley, the home of the Hindus. This is why the proportion of Hindu population is over eighty per cent in Manipur Central district. Second comes Manipur North district with 20.78 per cent of the population being Hindus. Manipur North is a hilly district and compared with other hilly districts of Manipur the proportion of Hindu population in the said district is a bit high. This is presumably because of the concentration of Nepali/Hindu population in this district. In the remaining four hilly districts of Manipur West, Manipur South, Tengnoupal and Manipur East the proportion of Hindu population is less than 12 per cent.

Christians

Christianity has the second largest following in the state at the 1981 census. The total Christian population in the state is 4,21,702 persons comprising 29.68 per cent of the total population. Since the Hindu population is highest in Manipur Central district it is natural to have higher proportions of Christian population in the remaining five hilly districts. The proportion of Christian population is highest in Manipur East district with 92.46 per cent. Manipur West comes next with 89.29 per cent. The remaining three districts do not lag behind. Manipur South occupies the third position with 88.21 per cent and Tengnoupal and Manipur North follow with 79.23 and 67.58 per cents respectively. It is only in Manipur Central district that the proportion of Christian population is 2.23 per cent only.

Muslims

Islam is numerically the third most important religion in Manipur in 1981. The total Muslim population at the 1981 Census is 99,327 persons comprising 6.99 per cent of the total population of the state. The distribution of the Muslims in the districts is not uniform. The concentration of the Muslims is

found in Manipur Central district only. Out of the total Muslim population of 99,327 persons, 97,232 are found in Manipur Central district, and the remaining 2,095 Muslims comprising about 2.11 per cent of the total Muslims population have been unevenly distributed in the remaining five hilly districts of Manipur. The next highest Muslim population is found in Manipur South with 1,036 persons followed by Tengnoupal district with 829 persons, Manipur North with 92 persons, Manipur East with 90 persons and Manipur West with 48 persons.

Sikhs

As in the case of the Muslims, the concentration of the Sikh population is found in Manipur Central district only. The Sikhs found in Manipur are mostly business community. Out of the total Sikh population of 992 persons, 525 persons comprising more than 52 per cent of the total Sikh population are found in Manipur Central. The distribution of the remaining Sikh population in the remaining five districts, though highly negligible, is as follows : Manipur North 54; Manipur West 2; Manipur South 140; Tengnoupal 220 and Manipur East 51.

Jains

Like the Sikhs, the Jain community found in Manipur is chiefly a business community. The Jains of Manipur are mostly Marwaris who are confined in the commercial hub of Imphal city. Out of 975 Jains found in Manipur, 881 or 90.36 per cent of the total Jain population is found in Manipur Central District. The distribution of the Jains in the remaining districts is almost negligible.

Buddhists

This is another important religion of the world whose following in Manipur is very unsatisfactory. However, the distribution of the Buddhists is confined in five districts only as there is no Buddhist population in Manipur West district. There are 473 Buddhists in Manipur. The largest Buddhist population 178 is found in Manipur Central district followed by Manipur North 131, Tengnoupal 93, Manipur South 42 and Manipur East 29.

Rural Urban Distribution of Religions

We have seen already the distribution of religions in the state as well as in the districts. Let us now examine the distribution of the religions in the rural and urban areas of Manipur.

In Table No. 7.4 the distribution of religions in the rural and urban areas of the state has been shown whereas in Table No. 7.5, the distribution of the religions in both the rural and urban areas in the districts has been shown.

TABLE NO. 7.4

Percentage of each religion to Rural and Urban Population

Name of Religion	Percentage to total	
	Rural population	Urban population
1	2	3
Hindus	53.31	78.78
Muslims	7.32	6.08
Christians	35.82	12.57
Sikhs	0.01	0.23
Buddhists	0.03	0.05
Jains	Negligible	0.26
Other Religions and persuasions	2.87	1.45
Religion not stated	0.63	0.58

It will be seen from the above table that the proportion of the Hindus in both the rural and urban areas of the state is the highest. Christianity comes second and Islam third. The proportion of the Hindu population in the urban areas is higher than in the rural area, whereas in the case of the Christians and the Muslims, the proportions of their rural population is higher than their urban proportions. Again, the Jains are found to concentrate in the urban areas.

In Table No. 7.5, the distribution of the religions in both the rural and urban areas in the districts has been shown.

TABLE No. 7.5

Percentage Distribution of Religion to Total Rural/Urban Population of the District

Name of religion	Manipur North		Manipur West		Manipur South		Tengnoupal		Manipur Central		Manipur East	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindus .	20.55	24.20	2.82	4.72	4.22	23.60	5.28	52.34	84.86	87.58	5.40	9.19
Muslims .	0.02	0.58	0.08	..	0.47	2.05	0.08	10.30	12.50	6.64	0.08	0.31
Christians .	67.62	66.86	89.13	91.45	91.98	71.81	86.39	33.69	1.61	3.40	92.69	89.47
Sikhs .	0.03	..	Negl.	..	0.02	0.48	0.05	2.55	Negl.	0.16	0.04	0.39
Buddhists .	0.08	0.16	..	..	..	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.01	0.04	0.04	..
Jains .	..	0.12	0.02	0.21	..	0.10	..	0.30	..	0.27	..	0.43
Other religions and persuasions	10.31	7.88	6.50	2.85	3.02	1.05	5.41	..	0.74	1.33	1.01	0.19
Religion not stated .	1.39	0.20	1.45	0.77	0.29	0.75	2.62	0.64	0.26	0.58	0.74	0.02

It will be seen from the above table that the distribution of Hindus is the highest in Manipur Central district in both the rural and urban areas. In the remaining districts, Christians dominate other religions in both the rural and urban area. The highest proportion of rural Christians is found in Manipur East district with 92.69 per cent closely followed by Manipur South (91.98) and Manipur West (89.13). In the case of urban areas, the highest proportion of Christians is recorded at Manipur West (91.45) followed by Manipur East (89.47) and Manipur South (71.81). The lowest proportions of the Christians in both the rural and urban areas are recorded in Manipur Central district with 1.61 per cent for rural and 3.40 per cent for urban. As for the Muslim population, the highest proportion is found in the rural areas of Manipur Central district with 12.50 per cent and the lowest in the rural area of Manipur North with 0.02 per cent. The major concentration of the Sikhs and the Jains is found in the urban areas of Tengnoupal, Manipur Central, Manipur East and Manipur South districts. The population under "Other religions and persuasions" is the highest in Manipur North and Manipur West districts. Under "Religion not stated", the highest proportion is found in Tengnoupal district and the lowest in Manipur East.

Population Trend of Three Major Religions During the Past Decades

In the preceding paragraphs, we have described more or less in detail the population under each religion in Manipur as well as in its rural and urban areas of the districts. Before concluding this chapter it will be of interest to describe a little further the trend of population growth of three major religions namely Hinduism, Christianity and Islam in the past four censuses of 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981. A period of forty years, though short in the cultural history of any people, is good enough as a yardstick for measuring the trends of growth of population of any religious following. In table No. 7.6 the population of the Hindus in Manipur in 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981 and its proportions to the total population have been shown.

TABLE No. 7.6
Hindu population through the Decades

Year	Total Hindu Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
1951 . . .	347,325	60.13
1961 . . .	481,112	61.68
1971 . . .	632,597	58.97
1981 . . .	853,180	60.04

The proportions of Hindu population to the total population do not indicate remarkable change during the past forty years or so. From 60.13 per cent in 1951, the proportion has come down to 60.04 per cent in 1981 with slight decadal variations of 61.68% in 1961 and 58.97% in 1971.

Let us now examine the position of the Christian population.

TABLE No. 7.7
Christian Population through the Decade

Year	Total Christian population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
1951 . . .	68,394	11.84
1961 . . .	152,043	19.49
1971 . . .	279,243	26.03
1981 . . .	421,702	29.68

Compared with other religions, the growth rate of the Christians in Manipur is alarming. The Christian population in 1961 was more than double of what it was in 1951. The growth rate of Christian population from 1951 to 1961 was a little over 12.2 per cent. The growth of Christian population from 1961 to 1971 was also not very bad. The increase of Christian population from 1961 to 1971 was 83.66 per cent.

The high growth rate of Christian population which is much higher than the decadal growth rate of the population of the state indicates that an active process of conversion into Christianity is going on in the state. In 1951 the Christian population comprised 11.84 per cent of the total population only. In 1961 the percentage rose to 19.49, in 1971 to 26.03 and in 1981 to 29.68 per cent. The growth of Muslim population in Manipur over the last few decades may be seen from the following table.

TABLE No. 7-8
Muslim Population through the Decades

Year	Total Muslim Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
1951	37,197	6.44
1961	48,588	6.23
1971	70,969	6.61
1981	99,327	6.99

It will be seen from the above table that the percentage of Muslim population to the total population in the state is more or less uniform in the last four censuses. In 1951 the Muslim population comprised 6.44 per cent of the total population. Till 1981 the proportion of Muslim population to the total population is less than seven per cent.

We have now seen that Hinduism is the predominant religion in the state and the concentration of the Hindu population is found in the plain area of the state, that is, in the Manipur Central district. In the remaining districts Christian population dominates though it comprises 29.68 per cent of the total population of the state. The Muslims representing a distant third major religion in the state are found mostly in the Manipur Central district. Other religions like Sikhism, Jainism and Buddhism do not have a large number of followers in the state. A large proportion of the Sikhs and Jains who are mostly businessmen in Manipur is found in the urban areas of the state.

CHAPTER 8

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Most of us have heard of the terms “Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.” Who are the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and how a caste or a tribe becomes scheduled? Those who are not very much familiar with these terms would like to ask the above question.

If you refer to Articles 341 and 342 of the Indian Constitution you will find that the “President of India may by public notification specify such castes and tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each state”. The lists of these castes and tribes are made out for each State/Union Territory. In 1950, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were notified. Consequent on the re-organisation of the Indian states, the said lists were further modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists Modification Order, 1956. According to this Order, 29 Scheduled Tribes and 7 Scheduled Castes have been listed in Manipur, and names of them are furnished below:

Names of Scheduled Castes	Names of Scheduled Tribes
1. Dhupi or Dhupi	1. Aimol
2. Lois	2. Anal
3. Muchi or Revidas	3. Angami
4. Namsudra	4. Chiru
5. Patni	5. Chothe
6. Sutradhar	6. Gangte
7. Yaithibi	7. Hmar
	8. Kabui
	9. Kacha Naga
	10. Koirao
	11. Koireng
	12. Kom
	13. Lamgang
	14. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes
	15. Maram
	16. Maring

17. Mao
18. Monsang
19. Moyon
20. Paite
21. Purum
22. Ralte
23. Sema
24. Simte
25. Sahte
26. Tangkhul
27. Thadou
28. Vaiphui
29. Zou

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Manipur

The total population of Scheduled Castes in Manipur at the 1981 Census is 17,753 persons comprising 1.25 per cent of the total population of the state. The total number of Scheduled Tribes on the other hand is 387,977 at the 1981 Census and the proportion to the total population is 27.30 per cent. There is a slow decline in the proportions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population to the total population from 1971 to 1981. At the 1971 Census, the Scheduled Castes represented 1.53 per cent of the total population as against 1.25 in 1981. Similarly, the proportion of Scheduled Tribes population to the total population was 31.18 per cent in 1971 as against 27.30 per cent in 1981.

The decadal growth rate (1971-1981) of the total population of the state stands at 32.46 per cent while the similar growth rates of both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes fall below that of the state. The decadal growth rate of the Scheduled Castes is 8.41 per cent and that of the Scheduled Tribes is 16.00 per cent only. In Table No. 8.1, the net increase in population and growth rate of both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the state have been shown.

TABLE No. 8.1

Net Increase and Growth rate of Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 1971—1981

S.C./S.T.	1971	1981	Net Increase	Percentage
Scheduled Castes	16,376	17,753	1,377	8.41
Scheduled Tribes	334,466	387,977	53,511	16.00

Scheduled Castes in the Districts

Comprising only 1.25 per cent of the total population, the Scheduled Castes form a minor community in the state. The distribution of the Scheduled Castes in the districts of Manipur is not uniform. Their population is heavily concentrated in Manipur Central district. Out of the total S.C. population of 17753, 17,146 persons are found in Manipur Central district only and their proportion to the total district population is 1.85 per cent. In other districts the distribution is as low as 7 persons only in Manipur West district. The distribution of the Scheduled Castes population in the districts at the 1981 Census is furnished in the following tables.

TABLE No. 8.2
Districtwise Population of Scheduled Castes

District	S.C. Population	Percentage to District population
Manipur North	271	0.17
Manipur West	7	0.01
Manipur South	109	0.08
Tengnoupal	187	0.33
Manipur Central	17,146	1.85
Manipur East	33	0.04

Scheduled Tribes in the Districts

We have seen that the distribution of the Scheduled Castes in the districts except Manipur Central is negligible. Opposite is the case as regards distribution of the Scheduled Tribes in the districts. In Manipur Central, the distribution of the Scheduled Tribes is the minimum. There are 24,141 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes in Manipur Central district and they represent 2.60 per cent of the total district population.

In the remaining five districts which are topographically hilly, the Scheduled Tribes population predominates. The highest proportion (89.50%) of S.T. population is found in Manipur East closely followed by Manipur South with 86.26 per cent. The proportions of S.T. population to the total population of the districts have been furnished in the following table.

TABLE No. 8-3
Districtwise Population of Scheduled Tribes

District	Total Population	S.T. Population	Percentage
Manipur North	155,421	105,655	67.98
Manipur West	62,289	29,259	46.97
Manipur South	134,776	116,254	86.26
Tengnoupal	56,444	38,430	68.09
Manipur Central	929,077	24,141	2.60
Manipur East	82,946	74,238	89.50

In absolute number, Manipur South district has the highest number of S.T. Population followed by Manipur North, Manipur East, Tengnoupal, Manipur West and Manipur Central in that order.

Rural Urban Distribution

Out of 17,753 S.C. population of the state, 14,795 persons (83.34 per cent) live in the rural area and 2,958 persons (16.66 per cent) live in the urban area. Similarly out of 387,977 S.T. population in the state 342,811 comprising 88.36 per cent of the total S.T. population live in the rural area and the remaining 45,166 (11.64 per cent) persons live in the urban area. Thus more than 83 per cent of the S.C. and S.T. population live in the rural areas of the state. The proportions of S.C. and S.T. populations in the rural and urban areas to the total S.C. and S.T. population in the districts have been furnished in the following table.

TABLE No. 8-4
Districtwise Percentage of Rural/Urban/ST/SC Population to total SC/ST Population

State/District	Percentage of Rural/ Urban S.C. population to total S.C. population		Percentage of Rural/ Urban S.T. population to total S.T. population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	83.34	16.66	88.36	11.64
Manipur North	90.41	9.59	93.40	6.60
Manipur West	14.29	85.71	99.01	0.99
Manipur South	19.27	80.73	85.51	14.49
Tengnoupal	100.00	..	93.87	6.13
Manipur Central	83.47	16.53	43.57	56.43
Manipur East	87.88	12.12	93.16	6.84

Sex Ratio of SC and ST

The sex ratio of the state as a whole is 971 females per 1000 males. Do the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes maintain the same ratio in the state?

The sex ratio of both the SC and ST population is below parity at the 1981 Census. Further, it has been observed that the sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes population is below that of the general population. As for the Scheduled Tribes, their ratio is above that of the general population at the state and rural levels.

Table No. 8.5 shows the sex ratios of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the state as well for both rural and urban areas.

TABLE No. 8.5
Sex Ratio of SC and ST Population 1981

Total/Rural/Urban	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
Total	956	975
Rural	964	976
Urban	920	966

Literacy Rates among the SC and ST

The performance of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes communities in the field of literacy is a little behind that of the general population. At the 1981 Census, the literacy rate of the total population of the state is 41.35 while the literacy rates of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are 33.63 and 39.74 respectively.

It has been observed that the performance of the Scheduled Tribes is a little better than that of the Scheduled Castes. If we examine their performance during the decade we find that in 1971, 25.44 per cent of the Scheduled Castes were literate while the corresponding percentage for Scheduled Tribes was 28.71.

Hence, the decadal growth rate of literacy percentage (1971-1981) is higher in the case of the Scheduled Tribes than that of the Scheduled Castes. The proportions of literates among the SC and ST in the state as well as in the districts have been furnished in the following table.

TABLE No. 8-6

The Proportions of Literates among SC/ST Population in the Districts

State/District	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Total Literates	Percentage of Literates to total population	Total Literates	Percentage of Literates to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Manipur . . .	5,971	33.63	154,163	39.74
Manipur North .	118	43.54	34,581	32.73
Manipur West .	5	71.43	10,502	35.89
Manipur South .	61	55.96	52,118	44.83
Tengnoupal .	63	33.69	12,820	33.36
Manipur Central .	5,695	33.21	13,095	54.24
Manipur East .	29	87.88	31,047	41.82

CHAPTER 9

HOW MANY OF US WORK

When we look around us we find many working in the offices, shops, factories etc. We also find the womenfolk engaged in household works like cooking, washing clothes, looking after the children, and the boys and girls attending the schools and colleges, and children playing at home or in the neighbourhood. Thus, everyone of us is doing something which is economically active or not. Considering the nature of the works in which all of us are engaged, we may classify our population into two broad groups, viz. Workers and Non-workers. Definition of "worker" differs from census to census. At the 1981 census "work" is defined as "participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work". "A worker may be a full-time worker or a marginal worker". At the 1981 census a person is treated as a full-time worker if he has worked for 183 days or more or in other words, worked for 6 months or more. If a person has worked for six months or 183 days or more in more than one activity, the activity in which he/she spent more time should be taken as the main activity.

Division of Workers

At the 1981 census the main workers have been classified into nine industrial categories according to the type of work in which a person is mainly engaged. These nine categories are furnished below.

Category	I	:	Cultivator
Category	II	:	Agricultural labourer
Category	III	:	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.
Category	IV	:	Mining and Quarrying
Category	V	:	(a) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs at Household Industry. (b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry.
Category	VI	:	Construction
Category	VII	:	Trade and Commerce
Category	VIII	:	Transport, Storage and Communication.
Category	IX	:	Other Services.

In the presentation of demographic data of main workers under the above nine industrial categories, categories III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX have been grouped under "Other Workers". Information on marginal workers is also collected at the 1981 census and their population figures are also given. The persons who do not come under the above categories have been classified as non-workers and such persons are those engaged in household duties, full-time students, retired persons or rentiers, beggars, dependents, inmates of institutions etc.

Workers under different categories

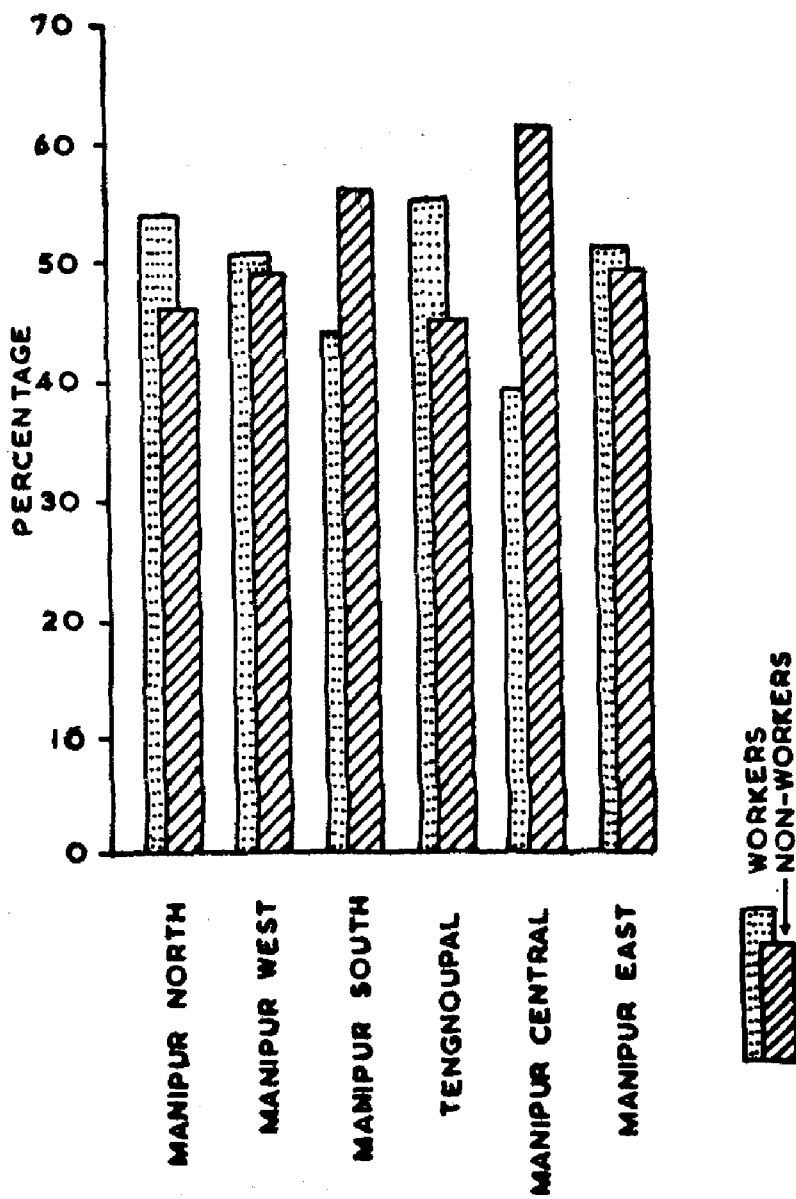
Out of a total population of 1,420,953 persons at the 1981 census, the number of main workers is 573,339 persons comprising 40.35 per cent of the total population. The proportion of workers in the rural area (43.45%) is higher than that of the urban area (32.00%). Coming to the sexes, the proportion of male main workers (45.94%) is more than that of the female main worker's (34.59%) of the state. Similar trend prevails for both rural and urban areas. You may like to know how many persons are under each industrial category and their proportions to the total working population. In table No. 9.1 the distribution of the working population under each category has been shown.

TABLE No. 9.1

Number of Workers and Non-Workers in Manipur

Category	Number of Main Workers			Percentage of working persons to total workers
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
All Categories	573,339	331,242	242,097	100.00
I	364,621	211,862	152,759	63.60
II	28,613	10,961	17,652	4.99
V(a)	55,495	6,673	48,822	9.68
III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX	124,610	101,746	22,864	21.73
Marginal Workers . .	40,469	6,200	34,269	..
Non-Workers	807,145	383,564	423,581	..

PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN THE DISTRICTS, MANIPUR



We have seen from the above that more than sixty per cent of the total main workers are engaged in agriculture. The proportion of "other workers" to the total main workers is less than 22 per cent. The proportion of marginal workers to the total population is only 2.85 per cent but the proportion of the non-workers to the total population is as high as 56.80 per cent.

Workers and Non-workers in the Districts

We have seen how many are workers and non-workers in our state. We may like to know the position in the districts as well. It is quite likely that the proportions of workers in all the districts may not be uniform. In the following table, the proportions of the workers and the non-workers in all the districts have been furnished.

TABLE No. 9·2
Number of Workers and Non-Workers in the Districts

State/District	Population			Proportion of workers to total population	
	Total	Workers	Non-Workers	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	1,420,953	613,808	807,145	43·20	56·80
Manipur North	155,421	84,001	71,420	54·05	45·95
Manipur West	62,289	31,846	30,443	51·13	48·87
Manipur South	134,776	59,732	75,044	44·32	55·68
Tengnoupal	56,444	30,858	25,586	54·67	45·33
Manipur Central	929,077	365,358	563,719	39·32	60·68
Manipur East	82,946	42,013	40,933	54·65	49·35

It is seen from the above table that Tengnoupal district has the highest proportion of working population, Tengnoupal, Manipur North, Manipur East and Manipur West are the districts where the proportions of workers are more than the proportions of non-workers. In the remaining districts of Manipur South and Manipur Central the proportions workers are less than the proportions of non-workers.

From the above figures one is tempted to ask whether the tribal population offers more workers than non-tribal population. Because Manipur Central with the lowest proportion of workers is the only district where the population is predominantly non-tribal. In all the other five districts tribal population predominates. There is ample room for the scholars to probe into this interesting phenomenon, though on our part we leave the question unanswered.

Workers in Districts Under Different Categories

It may be of great interest to know the proportions of workers under each category of workers to the total working population in each district. It will be seen from Table No. 9.3 below that the highest proportion of workers is found under Category I viz. Cultivators in all the districts. As regards other categories, the workers are found in varying proportions in the districts.

TABLE No. 9.3
Proportions of workers in each category in the districts

State/District	Total workers	Workers and proportions to total workers in each category			
		I	II	V(a)	III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX
1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	613,808	364,621 59.40	28,613 4.66	55,495 9.41	124,610 20.30
Manipur North	84,001	73,300 87.26	2,196 2.61	327 0.39	7,918 9.43
Manipur West	31,846	28,149 88.39	805 2.53	73 0.23	2,816 8.84
Manipur South	59,732	44,608 74.68	1,023 1.71	726 1.22	10,607 17.76
Tengnoupal	30,858	24,932 80.80	1,316 4.26	352 1.14	4,216 13.66
Manipur Central	365,358	159,568 43.67	22,994 6.29	53,933 14.76	91,943 25.17
Manipur East	42,013	34,064 81.08	279 0.66	84 0.20	7,110 16.92

Working Population among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

In table No. 9.4 below a comparative picture of proportions of workers among the SC and ST populations is given.

TABLE No. 9.4
Number of SC and ST Workers in the State

Population	Number	Number of workers	Proportion to total population
1	2	3	4
Total	1,420,953	613,808	43.20
Scheduled Castes	17,753	8,083	45.53
Scheduled Tribes	387,977	189,823	48.93

Whereas the proportion of workers for the state as a whole is 43.20 per cent, that of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stand at 45.53% and 48.93% respectively. The distribution of the SC and ST working population under different industrial categories has been shown in the following table.

TABLE No. 9.5
Proportions of SC/ST Workers by Categories

Name of Category	Number of SC workers	Proportion to total SC workers	Number of ST workers	Proportion to total ST workers
1	2	3	4	5
Total workers	8,083	100.00	189,823	100.00
I	5,064	62.65	160,276	84.43
II	381	4.71	4,039	2.13
V(a)	463	5.73	1,403	0.71
III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX	1,014	12.54	20,012	10.54

Out of the total non-working population of 807,145 persons comprising 56.80 per cent of the total population of the state, a large proportion of the non-workers belongs to infants and young children. The total number of non-workers under the young age-group of 0-14 years is 538,551 and its proportion to the total population of non-workers is as high as 66.72 per cent. The number of non-workers by age and sex has been furnished in the following table.

TABLE No. 9·6
Number of non-workers by age and sex

Age-Group (Years)	No. of Non-workers	
	Male	Female
1	2	3
All ages (includes ANS)	383,564	423,581
0—14	274,281	264,270
15—19	50,479	43,338
20—24	28,374	26,938
25—29	10,672	17,491
30—34	3,027	11,056
35—39	1,289	9,032
40—49	1,362	14,198
50—59	1,751	11,921
60 +	11,616	24,682

The distribution of the non-workers by sex with reference to their main activity has been shown in the following Table.

TABLE No. 9·7
Number of non-workers by Main Activity and sex

Main Activity	Non-workers	
	Male	Female
1	2	3
1. Full time student	193,829	133,007
2. Household duties	7,403	96,244
3. Dependents and infants	173,893	189,308
4. Retired, Rentiers and persons of Independent means	3,999	3,490
5. Beggars, Vagrants etc.	76	96
6. Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions	112	38
7. Others	4,252	1,398
Total	383,564	423,581

CHAPTER 10

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

Fertility means the actual reproductive performance of a person. It can be measured by the number of children ever born to a woman. At the 1981 Census the total number of ever-married women is 303,590 and the total number of children ever born to them is 1,029,500. Thus, on an average 3.39 children were born per woman. Table No. 10.1 shows the number of ever-married women and children born to them under different age-groups.

TABLE No. 10.1
Distribution of ever-married women and children born by age-groups

Age-Group	Number of ever-married women	Children ever-born	Average number of children born per woman
1	2	3	4
All Ages (including ANS)	303,590	1,029,500	3.39
Below 15	610	78	0.13
15—19	9,353	4,330	0.52
20—24	35,483	45,944	1.29
25—29	47,468	111,306	2.34
30—34	38,754	134,506	3.47
35—39	35,111	154,520	4.40
40—44	29,753	141,150	4.74
45—49	26,688	129,817	4.86
50+	80,275	307,045	3.82

From the above table we find that average number of children born per woman among the ever-married women increases along with the increase in age. However, the average is found to be the highest for the age-group 45-49 years. A declining trend is indicated in the higher age-group of 50+ years. The fertility indices depend upon the number of children born to the currently married women. In Table No. 10.2, the number of currently married women and the number of children ever born to them with reference to duration of their marriage has been shown.

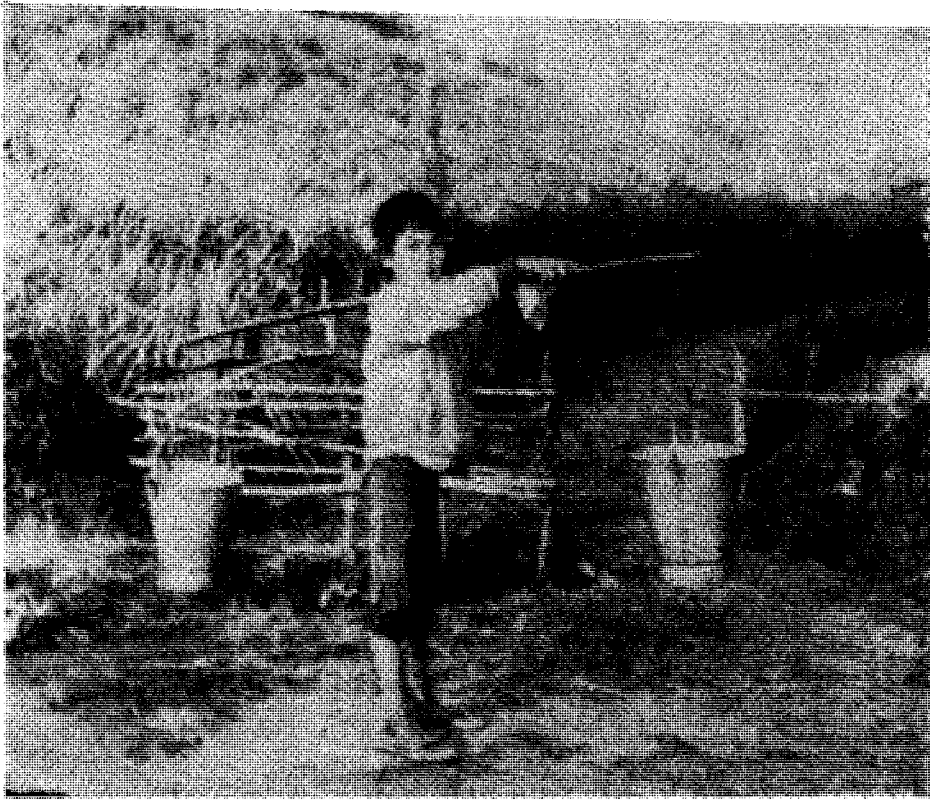


A young woman mending her fishing net



A young woman at her loom

6(a) 270—R. G. India/ND/88



A boy shows easier mode of carrying bucketfuls of water



Rickshaw is a cheap means of transport

TABLE No. 10·2

**Distribution of Currently married women and Children ever born
duration of Marriage**

Present age	Duration of marriage	Total currently married women	Total children ever born	No. of Children per women
1	2	3	4	5
All ages . (includes ANS)	All Durations	256,433	902,140	3·52
	0—4	29,338	26,379	0·90
	5—9	36,562	84,643	2·32
	10—14	35,470	129,189	3·61
	15—19	30,612	142,339	4·65
	20—24	29,452	151,935	5·16
	25—29	20,976	114,088	5·44
	30—34	17,371	92,552	5·33
	35+	25,657	123,635	4·82

The above table shows the number of children ever born to all the currently married women with reference to the duration of their marriage. The total number of children ever born to 256,433 currently married women of the state is 902,140 and average number of children ever born to each currently married woman is 3.52. A look into the duration of marriage shows that the number of currently married women is more than the number of children ever born to them under the duration of marriage of 0-4 years. In other words, no children are born to a number of women whose duration of marriage is not more than 4 years. The number of children ever born to every currently married woman increases alongwith the increase in her duration of marriage.

The highest rate (5.44) occurs under the marital duration of 25-29 years and beyond that duration a slow decline in the rate of children per currently married woman occurs.

We may now like to examine the fertility trend among the currently married women with reference to their present age as in the following table.

TABLE No. 10·3

Distribution of currently married women and children ever born by age-groups

Present Age	Number of Currently married women	Number of Children ever born	Number of children per woman
1	2	3	4
All ages (includes ANS)	256,433	902,140	3·52
Below 15	555	54	0·10
15—19	8,987	4,664	0·52
20—24	34,242	45,024	1·31
25—29	45,537	109,005	2·39
30—34	36,421	130,456	3·58
35—39	32,693	148,961	4·56
40—44	26,411	131,785	4·99
45—49	22,918	117,830	5·14
50+	48,595	244,104	5·02

It is natural to find very low fertility among married women of very young age. It is seen from the above table that the fertility of women below 15 years of age is negligible with only 54 children ever born out of 555 currently married women. Under the next higher age-group of 15-19 years, there are 8,987 women with 4,664 children ever born to them, indicating that nearly half of the currently married women do not bear children under that age-group. From 20 years upwards the rate of fertility increases reaching the highest (5.14) under the age group 40-49 years, and from 50 + years onwards, the fertility of the currently women naturally decreases.

It will be interesting to observe the parity of ever-married women by age-groups. The following table shows the parity of ever-married women by present age.

TABLE No. 10-4

Ever married women by present age and parity

Present Age	Number of ever married women	Ever married women of parity				
		0	1	2	3	4+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages (includes ANS)	303,590	24,800	40,206	38,558	36,695	136,034
Below 15	610	394	36	21	..	..
15—19	9,353	2,780	2,826	685	151	45
20—24	35,483	5,170	11,313	8,533	3,586	1,563
25—29	47,468	3,987	7,878	10,480	9,949	11,367
30—34	38,754	2,095	3,020	4,644	6,600	19,871
35—39	35,111	1,551	1,784	2,600	3,794	23,483
40—44	29,753	2,292	1,694	1,944	2,606	20,336
45—49	26,688	1,215	1,539	1,870	2,281	18,193
50+	80,275	6,306	10,134	7,773	7,713	40,138

The above table shows that more than 44 per cent of the ever-married women have a parity of 4+ children. The parity of 3 represents 12.09 per cent of the ever-married women. The proportions of ever-married women with parities of 2.1 and 0 are 12.70, 13.24 and 8.17 per cents respectively.

Fertility differentials are found not only among women of different age-groups but also among women of different religious groups. In the following table, the fertility differentials by religion have been shown.

TABLE No. 10-5

Currently married women by present age and religion and total children ever born to them

No. of Region	Present Age	Total Currently married women	Total Children ever born
1	2	3	4
HINDUS	All ages (includes ANS)	156,369	528,676
	Below 15	349	39
	15—19	5,854	3,039
	20—24	22,595	30,318
	25—29	27,325	66,160
	30—34	22,659	81,726
	35—39	19,189	86,877
	40—44	16,150	78,721
	45—49	13,544	66,507
	50 +	28,625	115,129
MUSLIMS	All ages (includes ANS)	18,783	65,734
	Below 15	55	9
	15—19	1,276	753
	20—24	3,168	4,690
	25—29	3,741	10,335
	30—34	2,674	10,911
	35—39	2,477	12,450
	40—44	1,821	9,338
	45—49	1,293	6,854
	50 +	2,264	10,363
CHRISTIANS	All ages (includes ANS)	75,840	286,426
	Below 15	142	6
	15—19	1,734	823
	20—24	8,048	9,470
	25—29	13,766	30,894
	30—34	10,433	35,709
	35—39	10,334	46,600
	40—44	7,828	40,717
	45—49	7,435	41,095
	50 +	16,104	81,054

1	2	3	4
OTHERS	All ages (includes ANS)	4,688	18,546
	Below 15	7	..
	15—19	82	45
	20—24	331	410
	25—29	563	1,278
	30—34	539	1,758
	35—39	595	2,588
	40—44	537	2,637
	45—49	580	3,042
	50+	1,453	6,781

From the above table we observe the broad fertility differentials by religion. It is found that the Hindus have the lowest fertility as the number of ever born children per currently married women among the Hindus is 3.39 which is less than that of the state (3.52). The corresponding figures among the Muslims, Christians and Others are 3.50, 3.78 and 3.96 respectively. Thus we find that the fertility of the Christians and Others is higher than that of the state.

A comparative study of fertility among the religious groups under different age-groups shows that the rate of fertility increases with the increase in age-groups though the highest rate occurs under different age-groups. The highest fertility rate of 4.87 occurs in the age-group of 40-44 years of the Hindus. The highest rate in the case of Muslims (5.30), Christians (5.53) and Others (5.24) occurs under the age-group 45-49 years.

CHAPTER 11

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

When a person leaves his village or town and settles at another place for work, education or any other purpose temporarily or permanently, it is a case of migration. It would not be possible to specify the duration of stay in the case of temporary settlement in order to qualify the change of residence as a case of migration. The circumstances of each case would have to be taken into consideration. For instance the transfer of an officer even though for a short period must be considered as a case of migration. But the temporary movement like women moving into a hospital for delivery or a person moving into a hospital for treatment will not be treated as a case of migration.

Migration may take place within the same country or outside. The migration of a person to a foreign country is known as international migration. At the 1981 census two main informations were collected in order to identify migrant population. These information are on place of birth and place of last residence. Under "Place of Birth", informations are collected on whether persons enumerated is born within or outside the village or town of enumeration. If born outside the village or town of enumeration, it is ascertained whether the place of birth is a village or a town. The name of the district/state/country in which the village or town falls is also identified. Again, a person enumerated at a place might have stayed earlier at another place falling outside the place of his enumeration. If there is such a case, the name of such a place, whether it is a village or town, etc. is also collected. The information thus collected comes under "Place of Last Residence."

It may be pointed out that migration has its own contribution to the growth of population whether it may be negative or positive. In the case of Manipur it has been observed that migration has caused positive growth of population at the 1981 Census as revealed in the following table.

TABLE No. 11.1

Population classified by place of birth

Birth place	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
TOTAL POPULATION	1,420,953	721,006	699,947
Within the state of enumeration	1,387,490	701,480	636,010
State in India beyond the state of enumeration	27,727	16,351	11,376
Foreign Countries	5,736	3,175	2,561

Out of the total population of 1,420,953 of the state, 1,387,490 persons are born within the state and their proportion to the total population is 97.65 per cent. Thus, 33,463 persons or 2.35 per cent of the total population are born in other Indian States/Union Territories as well as foreign countries. The proportion of the population born in foreign countries at the 1981 census is only 0.40 per cent. The proportion of migration with reference to the place of birth accounts for 2.35 per cent of the total population at the 1981 census.

A very large influx of population has a strong impact on the growth of population. Normally a heavy migration of people disturbs the sex-ratio growth rate etc. of the population. In the case of Manipur, migration of people from outside the state is not of a very high proportion. It is below three per cent of the total population. Though the inter-state migration is not very high the intrastate migration i.e. migration of people from one district to another, from one village or town to another village or town within the state is considerable. The migration of population within the state with reference to the place of last residence is furnished in the following table.

TABLE No. 11.2

Migrants Classified by place of last residence

Last residence	Total Migrants	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
I. Last residence elsewhere in India	78,287	117,757
(a) Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	62,783	107,148
(i) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	47,398	93,317
(ii) In other districts of enumeration	15,385	13,831
(b) States in India beyond the state of enumeration	15,504	10,609
II. Foreign countries	2,450	2,075

Mention has been made earlier about the number of persons from other states of India and foreign countries migrating in Manipur at the 1981 census. From the above table we observe that the number of migration of people within the same district of enumeration is the highest. Under this category there are 47,398 males and 93,317 females, and the combined figure represents 9.90 per cent of the total population. It is further observed that the number of females whose last residence was elsewhere in the district of enumeration is much higher than the corresponding figure for the males. The only possible explanation for this high rate of migration of the females is due to marriage as the women have to change residence after marriage. This further throws light on the fact that the selection of males is very much confined within the same district of enumeration.

It may be mentioned here that the migrants are both from rural and urban areas. But at the time of the migration it is observed that rural people do not migrate to rural areas only and the urbanites to the urban areas only. The rural people are found to migrate to both rural and urban areas. Same is the case about urban people too. The rural-urban components of migration are shown in the following table.

TABLE No. 11-3

Rural-urban Components of Migrants by place of last residence

Last residence	Rural Urban	Total Migrants	
		Males	Females
1	2	3	4
I. Last residence elsewhere in India			
	Rural		
	Rural	48,941	82,694
	Urban	4,650	7,482
	Rural	17,125	19,763
	Urban	6,823	7,157
(a) Within the state of enumeration but outside place of enumeration			
	Rural		
	Rural	42,103	77,434
	Urban	3,608	6,735
	Rural	12,968	17,495
	Urban	3,879	5,137
(b) State in India beyond the state of enumeration			
	Rural		
	Rural	6,839	5,241
	Urban	1,042	747
	Rural	4,157	2,268
	Urban	2,944	2,020
II. Foreign Countries			
	Rural	1,283	1,166
	Urban	1,168	909

From the above table it is seen that the number of males is less than the number of females whose last residence is within the state of enumeration but outside place of enumeration. But in the case of those whose last residence is in other states in India or foreign countries, the number of males is more than the number of females.

People migrate from one place to another due to a number of reasons, and these reasons may be employment, change of residence, marriage, education, etc. The distribution of migrants by sex, place of last residence and reason for migration has been furnished in the following table.

TABLE No. 11-4
Migrants by Sex, Place of last Residence and Reason for Migration

Last Residence	Total Migrants	Reasons for Migration											
		Employment			Education			Family moved			Marriage		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13
1. Within the State of Enumeration	62,783	107,148	8,048	2,244	2,412	1,580	36,690	30,976	1,722	60,687	13,911	11,661	
2. State in India beyond state of enumeration	15,504	10,609	4,829	761	495	204	6,694	5,397	163	3,159	3,324	1,087	
3. Foreign Countries	2,450	2,075	343	237	29	7	1,598	1,295	17	289	462	248	

From the above table it is seen that a large number of females have migrated from within the state of enumeration and the main reason is marriage as the females have to change residence after their marriage. Thus, out of 107,148 female migrants from within the state of enumeration, 60,687 females or 56.64% account for migration due to marriage.

Though, education and employment are other reasons of migration of people, movement of family is another important reason of migration of a large number of migrants either from within the state of enumeration or from other Indian states or foreign countries. Among the total migrants from within the state of enumeration the migration of 67,666 persons (39.82%) is due to movement of family. Movement of family accounts for 12,091 migrants or 46.32% of the total migrants from other Indian States and 2,893 migrants or 63.93% of the total migrants from foreign countries.

CHAPTER 12

SUMMARY

We have now completed the pen picture of our population which is prepared with pieces of information obtained from the census of 1981. We are now able to have a glimpse of our population.

In alphabetical order Manipur stands thirteenth position in the list of Indian states. It has an area of 22,327 square km. with a population of 1,420,953 consisting of 721,006 males and 699,947 females. Thus 1 out of every 482 persons in the country lives in Manipur. The people of Manipur are distributed among six districts, 25 sub-divisions, 32 towns and 2,035 villages. The density of our population, that is, if we spread out our entire population evenly over the surface of our state, the number of persons per sq. km. is 64. The sex ratio, that is, the number of females per 1,000 males, is 971.

There are 231,123 households of which 698 are institutional households and 36 are houseless households. Out of a total population of 1,420,953 persons, 11,714 persons live in institutional households and 123 persons belong to houseless households. The decadal growth rate of population from 1971 to 1981 is 32.46. The total urban population consists of 375,460 persons spread over 32 towns of the state and 1,045,493 persons live in the villages.

There are 2,035 inhabited villages with population ranging from below 200 to above 10,000 persons. The number of villages with less than 200 persons each is the highest (938 villages). The second position goes to 556 villages with 200-499 persons each, and the third position with 500-999 persons each goes to 264 villages. There are 174 villages with 1,000-1,999 persons each. There is only one village with a population of 10,000 and above persons.

Among the urban centres we have one city with a population range of 100,000 and above. There is no Class II town (population of 50,000 to 99,999) in Manipur. However we have 2 towns under Class III (population of 20,000 to 49,999), 4 towns under Class IV (population of 10,000 to 19,999), 9 towns under Class V (population of 5,000 to 9,999) and 16 towns under Class VI (population below 5,000).

The number of persons among us who can read and write is 587,618 and the percentage of literates to the total population is 41.35 per cent, and Manipur stands eighth position among the Indian states in literacy ranking. Literacy is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. In the urban areas the proportion of literate persons to the total urban population is 52.44 per cent as against 37.37 per cent in the rural areas.

Manipur is the principal language spoken and understood by the majority of the population of the state. There are 878,922 speakers of this language and their proportion to the total population is 62.37 per cent. The proportion of the speakers of languages like Hindi, Bengali, Assamese, Gujarati, Marathi, etc. scheduled to the Constitution of India is less than 3 per cent of the total population.

Hinduism is the major religion of the state with the largest number of followers. There are 853,180 persons representing 60.04 per cent of the total population following this religion. 29.68 per cent of the population are followers of Christianity and the third position with 6.99 per cent of the total population goes to the followers of Islam. The followers of other religious faiths are not large in number.

In the state there are 29 Scheduled Tribes and 7 Scheduled Castes. The total population of the Scheduled Tribes is 387,977 persons representing 27.30 per cent of the total population. There are 17,753 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and their proportion to the total population is 1.25 per cent. The concentration of the ST population is found in all the hill districts viz., Manipur North, Manipur West, Manipur South, Tengnoupal and Manipur East, whereas the concentration of the SC population is found in Manipur Central district only.

There are 573,339 main workers in the state and they represent 40.35 per cent of the total population. Among the main workers, a large majority of them are cultivators and their number is 364,621 (or 63.60 per cent). The proportion of agricultural labourers is only 4.99 per cent while those engaged in Category V(a) or household industry represent 9.68 per cent of the total main workers. Those engaged in other main works (i.e. Categories III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX) have a population of 124,610 persons representing 21.73 per cent of the total main workers.

As regards fertility, there are 1,029,500 children born to 303,590 ever-married women of the state and the average number of children born per ever married woman is 3.39. More or less similar trend prevails in the case of 256,433 currently married women with their 902,140 ever born children. Fertility with reference to duration of marriage of currently married women shows that highest fertility occurs among currently married women whose duration of marriage falls under 25-29 years. Fertility differentials with reference to religion shows that among the Hindus, the number of children born per ever-married woman is 3.39 as against 3.50 of the Muslims, 3.78 of the Christians and 3.96 of Others.

Since the state does not have major industries or big cities, the migration of people from outside the state is not so heavy. There are 33,463 persons only born in other Indian States/ Union Territories as well as foreign countries. Thus, 97.65 per cent of the total population are born within the state. Internal migration, that is, migration of people within the same district or from one district to another district within the state has also taken place. In this case the number of females moved (107,148) is more than the number of males (62,783), and marriage may be one of the important reasons for this internal migration as the women have to change residence after their marriage.

ANNEXURE 1

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(Universal)

CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.....

Slip No.....

Location Code..... () SL. No. of Household []

1 Name			8 Religion.....		
2 Relationship to head			9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2).....		
3 Male (1)/Female(2)			10 Name of caste/tribe.....		
4 Age			11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2).....		
5 Marital status			12 Educational attainment		
6 Mother tongue			13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No(2).....		
7 Two other languages known					

14A	Worked any time at all last year ?	Yes	
		No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)	
14B	If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ?	Yes(1)/No (2)	
15A	Main activity last year ?	Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)	
		No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)	
	If HHI/OW in 15A		
	(i) Name of establishment		
	(ii) Description of work		
	(iii) Nature of Industry, trade or service		
	(iv) Class of worker		
14B	Yes—Any other work any time last year ?	Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No	
15B	14B No—Work done any time last year ?	(C/AL/HHI/OW)	
	HHI/OW in 15B		
	(i) Name of establishment		
	(ii) Description of work		
	(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service		
	(iv) Class of Worker		
16	If No in 14A or 14 B, seeking/available for work ?	Yes(1)/No (2)	

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

ANNEXURE 1 (concl.)

INDIVIDUAL SLIP

(Sample)

CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth Place

(a) Place of birth

(b) Rural (1)/Urban(2)

(c) District

(d) State/Country.....

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence

(b) Rural (1)/Urban(2)

(c) District

(d) State/Country

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)*

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage.....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male Female Total

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male Female Total

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

ANNEXURE 2

(List of Publication Plan)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|--|
| Part I | . | Administration Report |
| Part II | . | General Population Tables |
| Part III | . | General Economic Tables |
| Part IV | . | Social and Cultural Tables |
| Part V | . | Migration Tables |
| Part VI | . | Fertility Tables |
| Part VII | . | Tables on Houses and Disabled Population |
| Part VIII | . | Household Tables |
| Part IX | . | Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes |
| Part X | . | Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns and Villages |
| Part XI | . | Ethnographic Notes and Special Studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. |
| Part XII | . | Census Atlas |
| Part XIII | . | District Census Handbook |
| Special Papers | . | (a) Special studies taken up by the Directors of Census Operations |
| | | (b) Special Areas Surveys |
| | | (c) Special Tables for Standard Urban Area |
| | | (d) Language Survey Reports |
| | | (e) Post Enumeration Check Report |
| | | (f) Age Tables |
| | | (g) Life Tables |
| | | (h) Reports on estimates of inter-censal birth and death rates using 1971-1981 Life Tables and age data |
| | | (i) Development of Vital Statistics in India |